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The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,208 37/86 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

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U.S. Indicts Russian For Spying; Daniloff Expects 'Long Haul'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury indicted Gennadi F. Zakharov, a Soviet employee at the United Nations, on espionage charges Tuesday, the Justice Department said.

The charges, carrying a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, were filed against Mr. Zakharov, a physicist accused of being a Soviet agent, two days after the Soviet Union brought formal spy charges against the Moscow correspondent of U.S. News & World Report, Nicholas Daniloff.

The United States has accused the Soviet authorities of detaining Mr. Daniloff as a reprisal for Mr. Zakharov's arrest and warned that the case could seriously harm relations with the Soviet Union.

[Mr. Daniloff's wife, Ruth, visited her husband in prison on Tuesday and said he told her he expected a "rather long haul," The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

[The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that a "mutual solution" to the case could be found. He accused U.S. officials of using Mr. Daniloff's imprisonment to sour bilateral relations and would not specify what sort of arrangement could be found.]

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, announcing the indictments returned by a grand jury in New York, said:

"Protecting the national security of the United States is among the most fundamental responsibilities of the federal government. No crime is more serious than compromising that security."

Mr. Zakharov was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, attempting to transmit U.S. national defense secrets to the Soviet Union and obtaining U.S. military secrets.

Mr. Zakharov, 39, has denied the charges and is awaiting trial in custody.

After a four-year investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Mr. Zakharov on Aug. 23. FBI agents said they caught him with secret documents about jet-engine design obtained from a Guyanese student who was an FBI informant. Mr. Daniloff was arrested in Moscow a week later.

The FBI, accusing Mr. Zakharov of working for Soviet intelligence, asserted that he had tried to recruit the student three years ago as a spy and had offered him a 10-year contract.

U.S. officials have said that the arrest of Mr. Daniloff, 52, immediately after he accepted an envelope from a Soviet acquaintance was retaliation by the KGB security police.

Mr. Daniloff has said he thought the package contained only Soviet press clippings but the Soviet authorities said it included military secrets about Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

President Ronald Reagan demanded Monday that Mr. Daniloff be set free. He ruled out exchanging Mr. Daniloff for Mr. Zakharov.

The Justice Department described Mr. Zakharov as a senior official on the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology from 1979 to 1982.

He served as an adviser to the UN General Assembly in 1980 and has been employed as a UN scientific affairs adviser since 1982.

The Reagan administration has long alleged that the KGB used Soviet employees stationed at the United Nations as spies.

Soviet officials asked that Mr. Zakharov, who does not have diplomatic immunity, be released to the custody of the Soviet ambassador in Washington while awaiting trial. A U.S. court denied the request.

U.S. officials said last week that Washington had told Moscow it would support the Soviet custody request if Mr. Daniloff was freed and sent back to the United States.

But the filing of formal charges against Mr. Daniloff on Sunday appeared to signal a Soviet rejection of that proposal.

■ Wife Visits Daniloff

Mr. Daniloff told his wife on Tuesday that he was preparing for a "rather long haul," The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Ruth Daniloff, accompanied by the U.S. consul, Roger Daley, met with her husband for the third time in Lefortovo prison in Moscow, where he has been held since the KGB arrested him on Aug. 30.

Asked if Mr. Daniloff favored a swap involving Mr. Zakharov, Mr. Daley said only that Mr. Daniloff was "interested in being released."

Mrs. Daniloff said her husband

See DANILOFF, Page 2

Reuters

Coretta Scott King

King Reneges On Session With Botha

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The U.S. civil rights activist Coretta Scott King snubbed the South African president Tuesday by canceling a meeting with him 20 minutes after it was to have begun in Cape Town.

Mrs. King, widow of Martin Luther King Jr., said later in a statement that she needed "more time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here" before she could meet with President Pieter W. Botha.

Three members of the African National Congress, meanwhile, were hanged Tuesday in Pretoria, bringing to eight the number of members of the banned guerrilla organization to be hanged in South Africa since 1960. The three had been convicted of murder.

Mrs. King kept President Botha, his aides and a group of reporters waiting for more than a quarter of an hour. Mr. Botha's office said in a statement that the canceled meeting was "yet again a sad reflection on those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud and who are unable or unwilling to have their actions exposed to the harsh light of reality."

Mr. Botha had intended to tell Mrs. King the "real state of affairs" at the Crossroads squatter camp, which she visited Monday with Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the statement said.

Mrs. King said after the visit that Crossroads "really defies the imagination."

The government's position on Crossroads has been that militant black nationalists there whose shanties were destroyed last May and June by conservative vigilantes had refused to be moved to a new government-built squatter camp at Khayelitsha, farther north from Cape Town, because they wanted to maintain their power base in Crossroads.

The displaced squatters, however, say they refused to go to Khayelitsha because they were afraid of the conservative vigilantes there.

Mr. Botha's statement accused Archbishop Tutu of attempts to "keep Mrs. King uninformed and to withhold the real state of affairs from her."

"They fear that the truth about South Africa may influence influential but uninformed persons to be less gullible and better equipped to act objectively," Mr. Botha's statement said.

In her statement, Mrs. King said she had come to South Africa to gather information about human suffering and felt a need to open talks with as diverse a group of people as possible.

"I have great respect for the black leadership of South Africa that has struggled determinedly and courageously to end the wretched, inhuman and immoral practices of apartheid," she said.

She added: "After being in South Africa for a week, I now feel I need more time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here in order to have a

See KING, Page 2

Throngs Honor Mao Decade After Death

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A huge throng came Tuesday to the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall to file past the embalmed body of the Chinese leader on the 10th anniversary of his death.

Inside the hall, one of Mao's daughters, Li Min, his son, Mao Anqing, and a daughter-in-law, Shao Hua, had placed wreaths bearing the inscription, "Carry out father's behests."

Those words were an echo of a slogan used by supporters of the Chinese Communist Party chairman after his death in 1976: "Carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian cause through to the end."

Among those paying respect to Mao were his longtime personal bodyguard and security chief, Wang Dongxing, the man who orchestrated the nighttime arrest of Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, in her bed the month after Mao's death.

Mr. Wang, ousted from the Communist Party Central Committee last year, was escorted through the hall as the crowds thinned out in the afternoon.

The commemorations of Mao's death took place even though the current leadership headed by Deng Xiaoping had let it be known there would be no official ceremonies to mark the occasion.

Chinese bookstores released new collections of Mao's writings, and a photo layout featuring a 1962 triumvirate of Mao, Prime Minister Zhou Enlai and Mr. Deng was published on the back pages of the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily.

Otherwise, the day was officially treated as routine. The explanation given was that China has decided to observe the anniversaries of the births of great leaders, rather than the date of their deaths.

Nevertheless, outside Mao's memorial hall, which was opened in official public ceremonies on the first anniversary of Mao's death, the crowd of people standing in line in mid-morning stretched into the middle of Tiananmen Square and back out around the hall.

"It's the most people we've had in recent times," said Li Zhengjie, a spokesman for the memorial hall. On normal summer days, as many as 40,000 people visit the hall, and the lines Tuesday were far longer.

The crowd included some tourists and Beijing residents brought out by the fresh air and sunshine. Others in the queue, however, acknowledged that they had elected to make a special visit to the memorial hall because it was the anniversary of Mao's death.

Asked why he had come, one plainly dressed man in his 60s gestured twice with a crooked index finger, the Chinese hand symbol for the number nine. The date of Mao's death, Sept. 9, is registered in Chinese as the ninth day of the ninth month.

"We came here to pay the highest respects to Chairman Mao on this day," explained the man's companion. "We were organized to come here by our unit."

The two declined to identify themselves by name, but said they were retired cadres from the town of Xuzhou in the coastal province of Jiangsu.

A peasant from the Beijing suburb of Miyun said he had arranged a special trip to the hall and nearby revolutionary muse-

See MAO, Page 2

Reuters

Workmen in Beijing erect scaffolding alongside a giant portrait of Mao Zedong before Tuesday's 10th anniversary of the death of the Chinese Communist Party chairman.

Chile Holds 16 Opposition Figures, 3 French Priests; Journalist Is Killed

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — The authorities in Chile reported Tuesday that they were holding 16 opposition activists and three French priests who were arrested under the state of siege decreed after the attack on President Augusto Pinochet's motorcade.

General Pinochet attended the funeral Tuesday of five bodyguards killed in the attack on Sunday.

Also on Tuesday, relatives said that José Carrasco, an editor of an opposition magazine banned under the state of siege decree, had been shot to death after being taken from his home by armed civilians who identified themselves as policemen.

"We are going to get tough," General Pinochet told a group of generals on Monday. "Those people talking about human rights and all those things must be expelled from the country or locked up. The war against Marxism is on."

The 90-day state of siege was decreed Sunday night after guerrillas ambushed a presidential convoy outside Santiago with machine guns, rockets and grenades. General Pinochet was wounded in the hand.

The Chilean government announced Tuesday that it was holding 16 leftist leaders of political parties, university student associations, slum organizations and human rights groups.

The most prominent among the prisoners was Pascual Barraza, the Communist minister of public works in the elected government of President Salvador Allende, who died in the coup led by General Pinochet 13 years ago on Thursday.

Police officials said the arrests, carried out by plainclothes detectives, were ordered by the Interior Ministry. Under the state of siege decree, the detainees may be held indefinitely without charge.

Also on Tuesday, the police announced the release of two American Roman Catholic missionary priests arrested Monday during raids on leftist neighborhoods in Santiago slums.

The Associated Press

General Augusto Pinochet received communion Tuesday at funeral services for five of his bodyguards killed Sunday.

Relatives of Mr. Carrasco, foreign editor of the weekly newsmagazine Analisis, said his body was found late Monday near a suburban Santiago cemetery. He had been shot in the head, the relatives said.

The police denied having arrested Mr. Carrasco, a leftist who had returned from exile in 1984 and was a director of The Chilean Journalists' Association.

Analisis was one of six opposition newsmagazines banned Monday. The Reuters news agency also was ordered to stop sending dispatches from Chile.

During the funeral at the national military academy, General Pinochet, the army commander and leader of Chile's four-man military junta, presented posthumous decorations to relatives of the slain army and police officers.

Later in the day, the 70-year-old general was to address a rally to support his candidacy for another eight years in office, starting in 1989.

The U.S. chargé d'affaires, George Jones, attended the funeral.

[In Washington, the State Department condemned the attack on the Pinochet convoy by "Communist terrorists," Reuters reported from Washington. There have been conflicting claims and denials of responsibility by the extreme left Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

[But a State Department spokeswoman, Sondra McCarty, added that the U.S. government was con-

See CHILE, Page 2

Reuters

Juan Ponce Enrile, the Filipino defense minister, has cautioned his critics that "when I lose my patience, I am like Rambo." But President Corazon C. Aquino seems to be losing her patience with Mr. Enrile. Page 2.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ Sudan's civil war is changing the lifestyle of nomads. Page 2.

■ GM asked the U.S. to relax the standards on auto fuel to avoid paying a fine. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japan's surplus in merchandise trade more than doubled in August. Page 9.

■ Three French firms are expected to be named Wednesday for denationalization. Page 9.

SPORTS

■ Herschel Walker replaced Tony Dorsett and led the Dallas Cowboys to a 31-28 win over the New York Giants. Page 15.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ "Long Tall" Dexter Gordon plays a composite of jazz men in a new Tavernier film. Page 7.

2 Gunmen Seize A U.S. Educator In West Beirut

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Gunmen kidnapped the American director of a Lebanese school in Moslem West Beirut on Tuesday.

An anonymous caller purporting to speak for the Islamic Jihad organization said it had abducted him.

The police identified the victim as Frank Reed, 53, the director of the privately owned Lebanese International School. He is from Malden, Massachusetts.

According to the police and local radio accounts, two gunmen intercepted Mr. Reed's chauffeur-driven car in the seaside quarter of Bir Hassan. They forced him and his driver into their own vehicle, a blue Volvo sedan, and sped off. The Lebanese driver was released later.

Mr. Reed was on his way to play golf near Beirut International Airport when the abduction occurred.

An Arabic-speaking man telephoned a Western news agency in the Moslem part of the Lebanese capital and said that "Frank Reed, a new agent for the CIA, was arrested at noontime today in Moslem Beirut."

There was no way of verifying the caller's claim to be representing Islamic Jihad. The group, which has said it is holding three other Americans, usually releases a photograph of a hostage when making a claim. No pictures were published with the latest statement.

Mr. Reed, who has been living in Beirut for eight years, had served as the principal of the preparatory section at the International College before he went to work for the Lebanese International School.

Family friends said Mr. Reed had converted to Islam in order to marry his Syrian wife, Sahmiya.

The caller said the American was using his teaching post, conversion to Islam and marriage to a Syrian as "cover for his espionage activity."

Mr. Reed was the first foreigner to have been abducted since a Syrian-sponsored security plan went into force in West Beirut at the beginning of July. Syrian soldiers have been assisting Lebanese troops and policemen in patrolling the city streets.

The police said they fear that Mr. Reed's kidnapping may be the beginning of a new wave of abductions against foreigners.

The incident came about six weeks after Islamic Jihad released an American captive, the Reverend Lawrence M. Jenco.

The group, believed to consist of Moslem Shiite fundamentalists loyal to Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has said it is also holding:

- Terry A. Anderson, 38, a correspondent for The Associated Press.
- Thomas M. Southerland, 55, the acting dean of the school of agriculture of the American University of Beirut.
- David P. Jacobsen, 55, the administrator of the American University Hospital in Beirut.

In October 1985, the group said it had killed William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer, but no body was recovered.

Islamic Jihad has asked for the release of 17 Shiites by Kuwait in exchange for the American hostages. Kuwait has categorically refused to free the prisoners, who were convicted for their part in car-bomb attacks at the end of 1983 against the U.S. and French embassies there.

Reuters

Frank Reed

2 Groups Say They Planted Paris Bomb

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — Two Arab groups claimed responsibility Tuesday for a bomb explosion at Paris's City Hall in which a post office employee was killed and 18 people were wounded.

A previously unknown group calling itself Partisans for Right and Freedom said, in a typed manuscript delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut, that it had carried out the bombing attacks that have shaken this city since last December.

Hours later, a group known as the Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners said that it was responsible for Monday's blast at the Hôtel de Ville.

This second group asserted that it carried out the bombings here over the past nine months. The group has demanded that the French government release three people convicted of terrorist acts.

French police officials refused to comment on the conflicting claims.

The bombing on Monday evening occurred in the ground floor post office of the Paris City Hall only about 100 yards (90 meters) from an office of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris.

The bombing was the seventh in a series of explosions, apparently related to demands for the release of imprisoned terrorists, that have killed three persons and injured nearly 90 since December.

The claim of responsibility by the previously unknown Partisans of Right and Freedom came in the form of a manuscript typed in Ara-

See PARIS, Page 2

ON PAGE 6

■ Karachi investigators are tracing the movements of four men who seized a Pan Am jet.

■ Fingerprints have been obtained from the bodies of the istanbul synagogue attackers.

Japan Gives Its Blessing To Star Wars

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan gave its long-awaited approval Tuesday to the Reagan administration's space-based missile defense program, paving the way for possible involvement by Japanese industry and government research agencies.

But the government stopped short of guaranteeing Japanese participation, and said that important details, including the commercial benefits Japan could expect, still had to be negotiated with Washington.

Even if a broad agreement was reached, a senior Foreign Ministry official said, it would then be up to individual companies and research institutions to decide whether to join the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"We think that strategically, politically and technologically, SDI is a sound program," the official said. But he insisted that the government would "neither encourage nor discourage" corporate participation.

What Tuesday's decision did, he said, was to "eliminate some fears that might have existed among these corporate executives that they might be joining an unpopular project."

"Now, we have given our blessing to the project," he added.

A government statement, read by the chief cabinet secretary, Masaharu Gotoda, called the Ameri-

See SDI, Page 2

Drug Issue Tops Political Agenda in U.S.

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The surge of public concern about illegal drugs is energizing campaigns for state and federal office around the United States, according to political experts in both parties.

Some politicians say they want the armed forces called out in the war on drugs. Others are calling for the death penalty for drug pushers, and in some congressional races, candidates have challenged opponents to take a drug test.

The issue, which recently moved to the top of the political agenda in Washington, is lending an emotional charge to an election year that for the most part has been short on national issues and themes.

"The fact that drugs have become an issue is testimony to the lack of issues out there," said Harrison Hickman, a Democratic Party consultant. "Everybody seems to be using drugs to jump-start some emotion in this campaign."

As public concern grows in intensity, so does the campaign oratory and the jockeying for political advantage.

"We're going through a cycle where just about any proposal on drugs, no matter how radical, will be seriously debated," said Eddie Mahe, a Republican strategist.

Roger Ailes, a Republican television consultant in New York, said: "I think there is a growing feeling that you cannot be too tough on drug pushers. The death penalty for drug pushers is going to be a popular issue in three months, and it's going to hurt politicians who oppose the death penalty."

Mr. Ailes has produced anti-drug advertisements for most of his political clients, including Senator James Abdnor, a South Dakota Republican who is facing a tough re-election battle. Mr. Abdnor's commercial highlights his sponsorship of unsuccessful legislation that would have transferred $168 million from foreign aid to law enforcement efforts against drug smuggling.

In Louisiana's 6th Congressional District, an open seat, Richard Baker, a Republican, has been reminding voters that his Democratic opponent, Tommy Hudson, voted in the State Senate to decriminalize possession of small amounts of marijuana. In response, Mr. Hudson had his television consultant, Raymond Strother of Washington, come up with a commercial to put him on the offensive on the drug issue.

> **'The death penalty for drug pushers is going to be a popular issue and it's going to hurt politicians to oppose the death penalty.'**
>
> *— A Republican TV consultant*

The ad shows a twin-engine airplane as a narrator intones: "Our country can put satellites in space and identify a Russian submarine by its electronic footprints, but for some reason we can't stop a little plane like this loaded with drugs. It's time to call out our troops. If we are capable of stopping the Russians, we can stop a bunch of Colombians."

Although Republican and Democratic leaders say the drug problem is a bipartisan concern, both parties are maneuvering to gain political advantage on an issue on which everyone is on the same side.

"You cannot campaign today without talking about drugs," said Robert Squier, a Democratic television consultant. "If you don't talk about the suppliers, you're dead on this issue. Democrats are willing to commit the armed forces and to spend money on this problem. The Republicans are not."

In the Democrats' weekly radio broadcast Saturday, Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, criticized the Reagan administration for reducing U.S. support for drug treatment programs by nearly 40 percent since 1982.

Republicans counter that the law enforcement budget for drugs has doubled since 1982, but they add that money alone is not the answer and that public attitudes must be changed. In a speech on drugs Aug. 4, Mr. Reagan said he would seek drug-free workplaces and schools, better drug treatment programs, international cooperation to eradicate the sources of drugs and stronger law enforcement efforts.

On Wednesday the House of Representatives is expected to take up major legislation offering the Democrats' prescription for dealing with the drug problem. On Sunday, Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, sitting before television cameras in their White House living quarters, are to speak to the nation on the subject before Mr. Reagan's discloses details of his anti-drug program.

Some Republicans are privately concerned

See DRUGS, Page 2

Civil War in Sudan Changes Lifestyle of Nomads

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NARUS, Sudan — There used to be a nice water hole here. It was just right for the occasional elephant, dik-dik or nomad who was wandering around in the blast-furnace heat of the acacia plains and needed a drink.

Since March, however, about 20,000 refugees from the Sudanese civil war have drunk at the hole. It is now a pit of jet-black mud.

Yet the Toposa nomads who have come in retreat from fighting and famine are still thirsty. So every morning, hundreds of lanky Toposa, most of them naked but for jewelry in their ears and lower lips, take Red Cross shovels and big steel pots out to the pit. There, in gluey muck up to their elbows, they cull a few gallons of brackish drinking water.

"It is quite possible that it will all dry up and there won't be any more water," said Henriett Subilia, a Red Cross nurse. She said the water table beneath the camp is continuing to drop.

In southern Sudan, where about 2 million people are at risk of starvation due to war, famine and a blockade on international relief aid, this desert feeding center with its waning water hole is, by default, a humanitarian showcase.

Since it is tucked away in a rebel-held southeastern corner of Sudan, near the Kenyan border and well away from fighting between rebel and government soldiers, Narus boasts what no other camp, town or city in southern Sudan has: a regular supply of relief food.

Red Cross food is trucked in 29 miles (47 kilometers) from Kenya. The neatly uniformed, well-armed, well-fed soldiers of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, or SPLA, who are encamped beside the destitute nomads have no objection to the Red Cross food.

It is all right, they say, because there is no way that it can pass from Narus into the hands of Sudanese government soldiers. It is when such relief food goes near government-held towns — where United Nations officials say tens of thousands of civilians are starving — that the rebels' commander in the region, Lieutenant Colonel Martin Manyiel, says that international assistance is not all right.

The rebels shot down a civilian airliner Aug. 17, killing 60 people, when it violated their ban on all flights in southern Sudan. Colonel Manyiel said rebels would shoot down any relief plane going near the government-held towns.

"Narus is an example of the SPLA's ability to do the job," Colonel Manyiel said. "We don't have any trust that aid administered through the Sudanese government will do very well."

Narus is an example, too, of the wretched choices that war and famine have offered southern Sudanese peoples such as the Toposa.

They can stay at the camp near the Red Cross food and squeeze water out of mud. Or they can walk off to other water holes away from the Kenyan border — and away from the Red Cross food. If their crops had not been burned, if their cattle had not been stolen in the war, Toposa nomads would never have come in such numbers to drink dry the water hole.

Instead, according to Lucia Lapua, the Toposa chief who leads about 7,000 of the nomads, they would be on the move with their cattle, collecting the berries and nuts that ripen on desert trees this time of year.

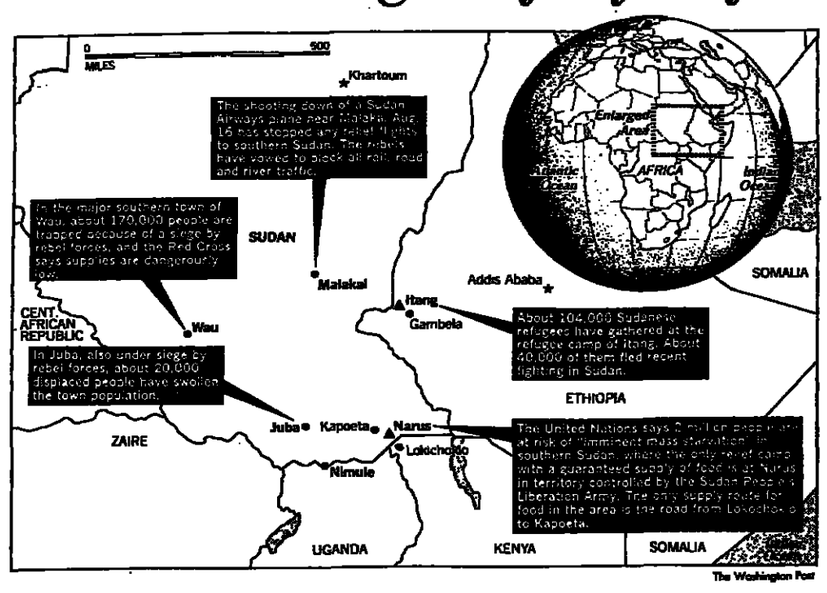
Red Cross doctors and nurses say that the nomads have not adapted well to the routines of food distribution and medical care. A measles epidemic claimed the lives of 135 children under age 5 in the camp's feeding center this summer.

"The feeding center doesn't work well because the Toposa take their children away all the time," said Miss Subilia, the nurse.

Miss Subilia, who cared for malnourished children at famine camps in Ethiopia in 1984 and 1985, said that about 13 of the children in Narus are "severely malnourished."

"Unlike Ethiopia, we don't have to choose here between what children to care for and what children are beyond help," she said. "Here, the nomads make that choice themselves."

"In the back of huts around the camp, you will find half-dead children," she said. "Once they get sick, the parents believe they shouldn't have milk or sugar, fat or oil. We can't go every day and pull the children from their mothers."



Enrile Stirs New Doubts By Warning Of 'Rambo'

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has stirred new controversy with a statement that he might lose patience with his critics in the Philippine government and that "when I lose my patience, I am like Rambo."

"If they say they don't want us, we'll say we don't want them either," Mr. Enrile told army troops at a flag-raising ceremony Monday.

It was the latest of a series of provocative statements that seemed designed to raise doubts about his loyalty and his ambitions, and it appeared Tuesday to have touched a nerve at the presidential palace.

Coming just before President Corazon C. Aquino's visit to the United States next week and at a moment when negotiations with Communist insurgents were at a delicate stage, one palace official said, "This little joke he is having over what he might do is beginning to wear thin."

At a luncheon forum Tuesday Mr. Enrile said that Mrs. Aquino had telephoned him earlier in the day and that "she was very kind and had a very soft voice."

But there were indications that the president was losing patience with Mr. Enrile.

The presidential press secretary, Teodoro Benigno, said that the president had elicited an assurance from Mr. Enrile that he supported her policy of negotiation and reconciliation with the rebels, backed by the threat of military force.

Mr. Enrile has been vocal about a "Communist threat" everywhere from the battlefields to the inner reaches of the government itself.

He was conciliatory at Tuesday's lunch, insisting that "in reality I have never criticized the president's policies or any specific personalities within the government."

Asked about persistent rumors that he might stage a military coup, he said: "Why should I consider that? I am not a professional revolutionist."

The lone holdover in Mrs. Aquino's cabinet from the government of her predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Enrile has never fit in.

Last week the minister of local government, Aquilino Q. Pimentel, said the president should "get rid of" Mr. Enrile if he continued to "shoot his mouth off" and complicate negotiations with the Communists.

WORLD BRIEFS

Amnesty Cites Torture in Sri Lanka

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International said Wednesday that several hundred people have disappeared in Sri Lanka over the past 20 months and that many have been shot or have died after torture. It said that the victims, mainly Tamils, were believed to have been seized by security forces.

The London-based human rights organization said that since 1984 disappearances have been reported with increasing frequency from the northern districts where Tamil guerrillas are fighting the government.

The report said that tortures inflicted by Sri Lankan security forces include burning, beatings with plastic pipes, suspension upside down for long periods and the application of hot chilies to sensitive parts of the body, including the eyes. The Sri Lankan government has persistently denied that the alleged arrests and secret killings took place, Amnesty International said.

Nonaligned Nations Split on '89 Site

HARARE, Zimbabwe (NYT) — The 101-member Nonaligned Movement, which ended a weeklong meeting here Sunday, said Monday that it could not agree on a site for its next meeting of heads of state in 1989.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, the current chairman of the movement, said at a news conference that a decision had been put off until a meeting of the group's foreign ministers in Cyprus in 1988.

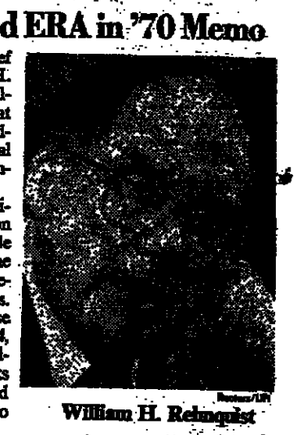
Nicaragua and Indonesia are seeking to host the meeting. The leader of the host country becomes the chairman of the movement for three years.

Rehnquist Assailed ERA in '70 Memo

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice-designate William H. Rehnquist, in a memo made available Tuesday, wrote in 1970 that passage of the equal rights amendment could lead to "the eventual elimination" of the American family.

Justice Rehnquist, whose nomination goes before the Senate on Wednesday, wrote the memo while an assistant attorney general in the Nixon administration. It was released by civil rights organizations.

He wrote to then-White House aide Leonard Garment on May 4, 1970, that the proposed amendment was unneeded because rights of women already were protected by the Constitution. The memo said the overall implication was "nothing less than the sharp reduction in importance of the family unit, with the eventual elimination of that unit by no means improbable."


William H. Rehnquist

EC Ministers Agree on Draft Budget

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The treasury ministers of the European Community agreed Tuesday on a draft 1987 budget after almost 20 hours of negotiations.

Diplomats said the accord had been reached after Britain, chairing the talks in its capacity as president of the community's Council of Ministers, secured Greece's vote in return for earmarking more money for Mediterranean development programs.

Peter Brooke, the British treasury minister, said the negotiators had agreed on a number of adjustments to the budget of 36.7 billion European currency units ($36.7 billion) that was proposed by the community's executive commission. But he said they had managed to stay within self-imposed spending limits.

Polish Official Freed After TV Appeal

WARSAW (Reuters) — Zbigniew Wroniak, a senior official in the Polish Foreign Ministry accused of hiding the underground leader of the Solidarity trade union, Zbigniew Bujak, has been released from prison, the government said Tuesday.

Mr. Wroniak, who appeared last week on television to confess his crime and ask for a pardon, was freed Monday, said the official government spokesman, Jerzy Urban.

Mr. Wroniak's daughter, Julita, in whose apartment Mr. Bujak was captured on May 31, and her husband, Tomasz Mirkowicz, are still in prison facing charges of sheltering a fugitive. The charges carry a maximum five-year sentence.

Karpov Resigns 14th Game in Match

LENINGRAD (Reuters) — Anatoli Karpov resigned the 14th game of his world chess championship match against the titleholder, Garri Kasparov, chess officials said Tuesday.

The result brings the score in the 24-game series to 8-6 in favor of Mr. Kasparov, who now needs only four points from the remaining 10 games to retain his title.

The deputy arbiter, Robert Wade, said a letter of resignation had been received from Mr. Karpov on Tuesday afternoon. He also disclosed that Mr. Kasparov's 41st move, kept in a sealed envelope overnight, would have been 41. Nc5.

Proceedings Start for Donovan Trial

NEW YORK (AP) — Nearly two years after a grand jury indicted then-Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan on business fraud charges, a judge began picking a jury Tuesday to hear the case that forced Mr. Donovan to quit the cabinet.

"I'm pleased that we're under way," Mr. Donovan said before the proceedings began. "Two years waiting under these conditions has been an awfully long time."

Mr. Donovan and eight businessmen face charges that they misappropriated $7.4 million from the New York City Transit Authority in a subway tunnel project that began in 1979. Mr. Donovan's partner and co-defendant, Ronald Schiavone, is unable to stand trial now because of his health.

For the Record

Nancy Reagan's personal maid and two other persons pleaded not guilty Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Richmond, Virginia, to a conspiracy to smuggle munitions out of the United States. A fourth person failed to appear in court. The maid, Anita Sanabria Castelo, 45, is a wardrobe assistant on the White House staff. *(AP)*

A Bolivian narcotics strike force backed up by U.S. troops captured a large, abandoned cocaine laboratory Monday near the border with Brazil, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said. *(UPI)*

MAO: *10 Years After*

(Continued from Page 1)

um to commemorate Mao's death.

The crowd itself was not unruly or demonstrative, although a few of those leaving the hall quietly wiped tears from their eyes. As usual, officials nearby the glass case where Mao's body is displayed exhorted visitors to pass by quickly, thus effectively discouraging any emotional displays of grief.

Last month, an article in the Shanghai newspaper Liberation Daily had said that stories about the historic importance of Chinese leaders should not be published without official permission. It also suggested there should be an outright ban on activities commemorating the death of Chinese leaders.

In the days leading up to the anniversary, articles about Mao in the official Chinese press focused primarily on his voracious reading habits.

"He never stopped reading every kind of book, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, forgetting even food and sleep," said People's Daily.

Reporter Links China Expulsion To Rift in Policy

United Press International

HONG KONG — John F. Burns, The New York Times reporter who was expelled from China July 23, said Tuesday that his expulsion was related to internal political struggles over the "open door" policies of Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

Mr. Burns told a local radio interviewer that some Chinese officials already had made indirect apologies for his treatment. The reporter, who was detained on suspicion of spying because of a visit to a closed area, expressed hope he might one day be allowed to return to China.

He acknowledged that he and two companions visited areas of the nation prohibited to foreigners but contended that he was not the first to make such a trip. He said no other foreigners had been jailed or expelled for such actions.

He charged that the State Security Bureau, often opposed to Mr. Deng's modernization program, had chosen to make an issue out of his case.

DANILOFF: *Jury Indicts Russian*

(Continued from Page 1)

had undergone 28 hours of interrogation in 10 days. She said he appeared to be in good health.

She said Mr. Daniloff had the right to refuse to answer questions, but that he did not think that would help his case and was trying to cooperate with the authorities.

"He is philosophical," she said. "He thinks it will be a rather long haul."

She said Mr. Daniloff "thinks his case is escalating rather dangerously," apparently a reference to U.S. threats of retaliation if Mr. Daniloff is not released.

Mrs. Daniloff said her husband had complained about the prison food, which had consisted of soup and *kasha*, a buckwheat porridge.

The Prison authorities have improved her husband's diet and she did not have to leave him the package of food she had brought, Mrs. Daniloff said. She did give him a sweater and books, she said.

On Monday, the government newspaper Izvestia expanded the allegations against Mr. Daniloff to include accusations that he collected intelligence on Afghanistan during his five and a half years in Moscow.

At a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Gerasimov was asked to comment on Mr. Reagan's warning on Monday that Mr. Daniloff's detention could become "a major obstacle" in U.S.-Soviet talks.

"Mr. Daniloff's case should not negatively influence Soviet-American relations," Mr. Gerasimov said.

"I am convinced of this," he said, "and if some people in the United States want to establish a link and punish some Soviet scientists, artists, musicians or others, it is only a pretext for those who want to spoil Soviet-U.S. relations."

Britain Issues Arrest Warrants Over Soccer Riot

Reuters

LONDON — Arrest warrants were issued Tuesday against 26 Liverpool soccer club supporters in connection with the Brussels Heysel stadium riot last year in which 39 people died.

There will be a hearing at a London court on Monday to decide whether the fans can be extradited.

The warrants were issued for manslaughter. Scores of Liverpool fans rioted at the stadium, causing a stampede, before the 1985 European Cup final.

Many of the accused had been identified through television pictures of the disaster.

Belgian police want the 26 fans to stand trial in Belgium, but legal sources speculated that before extradition is granted, the case could go to the High Court.

SDI: *Japan Backs U.S. Program*

(Continued from Page 1)

can plan a "nonnuclear defensive system" that "would possibly contribute to the deterrence of not only the United States but the West as a whole, including Japan." Taking part in it would enhance "mutual cooperation between our two countries," Mr. Gotoda said, adding that "it may have substantial effects on the progress of related technologies in our country."

That last point touched on the critical issue for Japanese business leaders.

They are concerned that unless they join the project they will miss out on new technologies that may be developed. But they also worry about "one-sided contracts" that would effectively leave patents in American hands, depriving them of a chance to make commercial use of new ideas.

The Foreign Ministry official said that while engineers and technicians seemed enthusiastic about the project, company executives were inclined to forego participation "if the research results cannot be applied to their civil product marketing."

The conditional agreement to join the American program, popularly known as Star Wars, followed 18 months of government orchestration to prepare the Japanese public for the decision. Six subcabinet meetings were held on the matter.

DRUGS: *Emotional Issue Arouses U.S. in Election Year*

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Reagan's proposals may not go far enough and could allow Democrats to gain the upper hand on this issue. In response to questions from reporters, Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate majority leader, said Monday that he planned to ask Republican chairmen of committees and subcommittees to draft Republican anti-drug legislation.

"We want to do something this year," he said.

One of the most debated parts of the war on drugs is the growing pressure on workers to submit to drug testing. But a recent poll commissioned by the National Republican Congressional Committee found that Americans, by a margin of 76 percent to 22 percent, said the drug crisis was serious enough to justify mandatory testing for drugs.

The poll was conducted by American Viewpoint Inc. of Alexandria, Virginia, which did telephone interviews with 1,000 adults from Aug. 6 to Aug. 19. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus three percentage points.

Mr. Reagan and members of his cabinet have taken a urinalysis to set an example for others in government, and in some candidates in congressional races have challenged their opponents to take such tests. According to an aide to one House leader, some congressmen have quietly taken the test so they can respond on the spot if they are challenged.

■ Drug-Testing Law

The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan's domestic policy advisers considered on Mouday legislation and an executive order that would permit drug testing of more than half of all federal civilian workers.

The draft legislation and order were prepared by the Justice Department. The head of the department, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, presides over the Domestic Policy Council, which considered the issue on Monday.

Under the executive order, the head of virtually every U.S. agency would have to establish a drug testing program covering "any employee in or applicant to a sensitive position."

As defined in the proposed executive order, more than 1.1 million U.S. workers, including all those who have access to information classified as secret, would be subject to testing for drug use.

Federal officials said that the Domestic Policy Council, which includes eight cabinet officers, reached no decision on the proposals Monday and probably would consider them again later this week. The officials said it was likely that the council would approve the proposals with minor revisions.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Conference of Mayors approved plans for a day this fall to focus on drugs.

KING: *Botha Is Snubbed*

(Continued from Page 1)

more substantive meeting with President Botha. Accordingly, I have informed Mr. Botha of my desire to meet with him at a later date."

Earlier this week, Mrs. King was warned against meeting Mr. Botha by Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and by Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed black nationalist Nelson Mandela.

Mrs. Mandela and Mr. Boesak had also objected to a meeting that Mrs. King had planned with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the moderate chief of six million Zulus who has tried to reach an accommodation with Mr. Botha's government.

Mrs. King's public relations adviser, Olfield Dukes, said Mrs. King still hoped to meet with Mrs. Mandela, but added, "We just don't know if the logistics can be worked out."

Mrs. King canceled the meeting with Chief Buthelezi, but held a lengthy telephone conversation with him.

Chief Buthelezi said that he "deeply regretted" that Mrs. King had canceled the meeting, adding, "The widow of such an illustrious son of America could have shown that black Americans can rise above internecine party political feuding, which so lamentably characterizes black South African politics."

Chief Buthelezi complained that "others do not want Mrs. King to be part of the process of reconciliation between black and white and black and black."

The three men hanged in Pretoria were Andrew Zondo, sentenced to death for his part in a bombing at a shopping center south of Durban last December, in which five persons died, and Sipho Xulu and Clarence Payi, who were convicted in the assassination of an ANC member suspected of being an informer.

Until Benjamin Moloise, a Soweto poet convicted of killing a security policeman, was hanged in 1985, the state had not executed any members of the banned organization.

While Mr. Moloise's death sentence evoked emotional demonstrations, there was relatively little public outpouring for Mr. Zondo, Mr. Xulu and Mr. Payi.

A spokesman for the state Bureau for Information — the only authorized source of information about security actions in South Africa — said Tuesday that the state of emergency imposed on June 12 was working "very well" and that the number of incidents of unrest had dropped dramatically.

CHILE: *19 Arrested After Attack*

(Continued from Page 1)

cerned by the Chilean government's subsequent detention of some democratic opposition and human rights leaders who had not been shown to be linked to acts of violence.]

General Pinochet sustained cuts on his left hand in the attack with rockets, grenades and automatic rifles on his bullet-proof Mercedes-Benz.

The government said it had identified the man who rented three vehicles used in the assassination attempt as César Bunster Aristea, 28, son of a Chilean ambassador to Britain under Allende.

[Aldo Bunster, the former diplomat, dismissed as absurd the accusation against his son, Reuters reported from Paris, quoting from an interview in Mexico with Radio France International.]

Soldiers and policemen, supported by helicopters, were carrying on a manhunt centered on Maipo canyon, 18 miles (29 kilometers) from Santiago, the scene of the ambush.

The state of siege decree empowers the government to hold prisoners in secret, tap telephones and open mail. It suspends judicial powers to review press censorship and bans public gatherings.

■ Dutch Diplomatic Protest

The Netherlands protested Tuesday to Chile over an incident in Santiago in which armed policemen threatened Dutch diplomats and dragged four Chilean students from Dutch diplomatic cars, Reuters reported from The Hague.

The foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, called in the Chilean ambassador, Hernán Ríos de Marimón, to hand him a note deploring the violation of diplomatic immunity.

The ministry said that the Dutch chargé d'affaires, Rene Aquarone, and his head of chancery were stopped in their cars Monday by Chilean security police, who pointed guns at Mr. Aquarone before forcing the students out of the vehicles and taking them away.

The students had scaled the Dutch Embassy walls to stage a sit-in to protest the government crackdown. They had agreed to leave the building after Chile's Foreign Ministry gave an assurance they would have safe passage.

PARIS: *2 Rival Bombing Claims*

(Continued from Page 1)

bic and dropped in the mailbox of a news agency in Beirut.

"We declare our responsibility for the explosion at Jacques Chirac's City Hall," the letter said.

The statement, contradicting claims by the group known as the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners, also claimed responsibility for placing a bomb in a Paris subway last week. The bomb was discovered by a passenger and dismantled by the police.

"We call on the so-called Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners" to stop "exploiting the deeds of others," the statement said.

In its own message Tuesday, also delivered to a Beirut news agency, the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners said that it would continue its bombing campaign until all of its demands were met.

Previous messages from groups claiming responsibility for bombings in Paris have demanded the release of three individuals held in French jails.

They are Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the presumed chief of a group called the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction; Waroujan Garbidjian, the chief of an Armenian terrorist group, and Anis Naccache, the leader of a commando team that killed a policeman and a bystander during an unsuccessful 1980 assassination attempt against the former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar.

Meanwhile, the apparent resumption of the terror campaign, despite intense efforts by Mr. Chirac's government to increase security in Paris, has become a major political problem for the conservative government here.

When Mr. Chirac came to power in March, one of his promises was to take tougher anti-terrorist measures, including a greater police presence, tougher border controls, and random identity checks on the streets of the city.

■ EC Meeting Sought

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Mr. Chirac agreed Tuesday to seek an early meeting of European Community interior ministers to step up the fight against terrorism, Reuters reported Tuesday from Paris.

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U.S. Investigates a Journalist Found to Have Classified Data

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A writer widely known in military and business circles for his reporting about anti-missile defense plans is under investigation by the Pentagon after classified documents were seized in a search of his office.

But both his lawyer and a Justice Department spokesman said Monday that U.S. officials did not know at the time his office was searched, in July, that the man, Clarence Robinson, was a journalist.

Mr. Robinson, a former senior editor at Aviation Week and Space Technology, is a principal in companies established after he left that trade magazine. His companies publish a small newsletter and perform consulting and editorial services for the government and for private clients.

No charges have been filed against Mr. Robinson, who would not discuss the matter. And said the Justice Department spokesman, John Russell, "based on what is known right now, criminal intent is lacking."

Mr. Robinson's attorney, Timothy B. Dyk, said his client had obtained, from confidential sources, about a dozen classified documents that were seized when Defense Department agents searched his files on July 22.

Mr. Dyk said that Mr. Robinson had used the papers to write several articles that appeared in Aviation Week and had kept them as research material for a book he is writing on President Ronald Reagan's plan for a shield in space against incoming nuclear missiles.

Confusion over whether Mr. Robinson, who left Aviation Week in 1984, is a journalist or a military contractor may have led to the investigation, and the answer could help determine its outcome.

The Pentagon has been actively seeking to restrict the flow of classified information among and/from people and companies that do business with the military, but it has not followed through on recent threats by intelligence agency officials to prosecute journalists for publishing classified national security information.

In this case the issue is muddied because one of Mr. Robinson's companies, Technology Trends Corp., which publishes a newsletter, Tech Trends International, is partly owned by Kaman Aerospace Corp., according to Mr. Dyk. The company is a small military research contractor.

■ Plea Deal to Stand

The Justice Department said Monday it will keep in place the plea-bargaining agreement involving the admitted spy John A. Walker Jr., despite recent polygraph tests that suggest he is lying about some matters, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Based on so-called lie detector examinations, U.S. law enforcement and intelligence officials are questioning whether Mr. Walker answered accurately when asked about the size and origins of the spy ring, U.S. law enforcement officials said.

The Walker operation supplied the Soviet Union with information that could be used to break coded messages of the U.S. Navy.

Under the agreement, Mr. Walker pleaded guilty to espionage in exchange for lenient treatment for his son, Michael, who also was accused of spying. His son would face a 25-year prison sentence and Mr. Walker would get a life term.

A judge has moved back the sentencing dates more than a month to Oct. 3, because the investigators said they needed more time to question Mr. Walker.

But the Justice Department will not cancel the plea-bargaining agreement, said Mr. Russell, the department spokesman.

"Our procedures on this have been very carefully thought out," he said. "We're not going back on the agreement."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Charles Tasnadi/The Associated Press

ET VOILA, MR. HAIG — Secretary of State George P. Shultz unveils a portrait of former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., right, at the State Department. Mr. Shultz took the cover off the painting when the release cord on the veil malfunctioned.

Court Moves to Stop Frivolous Lawsuits

In line with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger's recommendation that courts impose fines and other penalties against lawyers who file frivolous lawsuits, judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington have acted in two cases to discourage such actions, The Washington Post reports.

Struggling to cope with a mounting backlog of cases, the court ordered one lawyer and his client to pay $5,220 to the opposing side to reimburse it for the costs of defending an appeal. In a second case, lawyers for both parties in a dispute over $250 in attorneys' fees were asked to explain why their "overzealousness," as a court panel headed by Judge Abner J. Mikva put it, should not be referred for action to the court's disciplinary committee.

The dispute had long since "crossed over into the sea of frivolity," the court said. It added, "An appeals court is not some kind of playing field where lawyers can hurl paper airplanes at each other until they are exhausted."

The Texas Longhorn Hits Comeback Trail

The raising of Texas longhorn cattle is evolving from an expensive nostalgia hobby, with prize sires going for as much as $1 million, to a profitable breeding business. A thousand years ago the longhorns moved from Africa to Spain with the Moors, then to the Americas with the Spaniards. Their numbers dwindled from as many as 10 million after the Civil War, when they were prized for their hardihood, fertility and foraging ability, to a few dozen in the 1920s, replaced by squatter, beefier cattle.

Now the longhorns number more than 100,000 and are being crossbred with other cattle to create animals that produce more meat more quickly than purebred longhorns while retaining the longhorn's hardiness and leanness. Stewart Fowler, professor of animal science at Berry College in Mount Berry, Georgia, says, "The longhorn was, is and always will be a genetic gold mine."

Short Takes

A driveway with a turntable is turning heads in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Carl Ford, an engineer, built it for his wife, Jean, after watching her repeatedly back her car over the neighbors' lawn while trying to get her car turned around. The turntable is a carpeted aluminum platform that turns 180 degrees in 15 seconds and is operated by a modified garage door opener. Mr. Ford, 69, estimated that it might cost from $6,000 to $8,000 to have one built. He said, "Compared to some things I've done, this is just a toy."

Wichita Falls, Texas, has lacked waterfalls for about a century, and Mineral Wells, Texas, has had no wells since 1972. Now, Wichita Falls, for the centerpiece of a riverside walk, is building a new 52-foot (15.8-meter) waterfall 10 times higher than the puny Whiskeytaw Falls, which washed away in the late 19th century. Mineral Wells is trying to recapture its past glory as a health resort by reopening some of its 400 wells, The New York Times reports. Both towns, suffering from depressed oil and farm prices, are hoping the waters will have a restorative value by attracting new industry and tourists.

The General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of the U.S. Congress, has ruled that federal workers who prefer to use their own ballpoint pens rather than the 18-cent ones issued by the government can get Uncle Sam to pay for refills, providing that the pens are used solely on government business and that, with certain exceptions, the refills are purchased from vendors approved by the GAO. Requests for refills must be submitted in triplicate.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

GM Asks U.S. to Relax Auto Fuel Standards So Firm Can Avoid a Fine

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. has asked the U.S. government to ease past and future fuel economy standards for passenger cars so the company can avoid paying a $385-million penalty for failure to meet them.

The GM plan, which was proposed recently, raises several new issues in the debate over fuel economy standards and has stirred considerable discussion within the Department of Transportation, which must rule on the request this month.

The standards are part of a 1975 energy conservation law under which the entire line of automobiles sold by a manufacturer in a given model year must not consume more than the specified level of fuel for that model year.

The standards have been fought from the start by the manufacturers as unrealistic, while energy conservation groups and their supporters in Congress have countered that the tough measures are needed to help stretch gasoline supplies.

On several occasions in recent years the Reagan administration has responded sympathetically to automakers' requests to ease fuel economy standards for future model years, and has used its discretionary power to weaken standards for particular model years.

Last year, for example, the Transportation Department lowered the 1986 model fuel economy standard of 27.5 miles (about 44 kilometers) a gallon (about 3.8 liters) for passenger cars to 26 miles a gallon, the lowest level allowable without congressional action.

The penalty for violation of the fuel economy law is $5 for each tenth of a mile a manufacturer falls below the standard multiplied by the number of cars the company made for that model year.

In documents filed with the Transportation Department, GM has proposed lowering the minimum fuel economy standard for model years 1987 and 1988 from 27.5 miles a gallon to an average of 26 miles a gallon. As an alternative, GM said, the agency could roll back the fuel economy standards for model years 1984 and 1985, a move that would set a precedent.

The automaker said its cars sold for model years 1987 and 1988, as a group, would have an average fuel economy level greater than the 26 miles a gallon it sought. It wants the minimum reduced to 26 miles a gallon, the lowest possible without congressional action, however, in order to earn enough credits for exceeding the eased standard to apply to model years in which it failed to comply with the standard.

Of specific concern is the 1985 model year, for which it faces the $385- million penalty.

More than 10,000 letters in support of the GM proposal have been received by the Transportation Department from the public, most of them from stockholders, employees and suppliers. In addition, the agency has received about 100 letters from members of Congress.

In general, the letters echo the argument of GM and Ford Motor Co. that changes in buyer patterns have resulted in higher demand in recent years for larger, more powerful cars that are less fuel efficient.

Chimney Traps U.S. Burglar

The Associated Press

CUSHING, Oklahoma — A man was charged with burglary after he was freed from a restaurant chimney by police and firemen who poured cold lard over him. Richard Trana, 22, was freed Sunday.

Encyclopedia Computer Foils Disgruntled Chicago Editor

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A disgruntled employee who was being laid off from his job as an editor of The Encyclopedia Britannica secretly rewrote parts of history articles in computer files for forthcoming editions, company officials have confirmed here.

Among other changes, the worker substituted Allah for Jesus Christ and wrote in the names of some Britannica executives as historical figures in other articles.

But safeguards built into the publisher's computerized editorial system enabled other editors to spot the changes and correct them before the 32 volumes went to press.

"None of the changes ever left the computer room," said Norman Braun, the Britannica's vice president for public affairs. "The former employee has admitted everything and confirmed all the changes."

Such unauthorized insertions represent every publisher's nightmare, which is why, Mr. Braun said, the encyclopedia devised an elaborate computer security system over the years.

Not only were the bogus changes evident, the company said, but the system also noted the employee's computer password and the exact time of all the changes.

In an interview last week Mr. Braun would not say how many changes had been made in the test, nor would he identify the employee by name.

In mid-July the employee was notified that his job was being eliminated. He left in mid-August. On Aug. 22 another editor was scanning pages that were not to be changed from 1986 to 1987 editions. The editor reportedly noticed that some insertions had been made. The computerized system was programmed to highlight any changes on the screen.

That discovery prompted a further search that uncovered more alterations. "Within six hours," Mr. Braun said, "all the changes were found, as well as the culprit's identity."

By Sept. 2, Mr. Braun said, the man had confessed and agreed to help repair the damage.

More than 150 editors in Chicago prepare each year's version of the Britannica, begun 218 years ago and believed to be the oldest English-language reference work still in publication.

U.S. Concern Plans to Orbit Space Tombs

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Space Services Inc., a rocket company, has been given permission to launch an orbiting mausoleum from a NASA site at Wallops Island, Virginia, according to a company spokesman.

Walter Pennino said Monday that Space Services planned a launching late next year of the first of three space tombs. The tombs are intended to eventually contain the cremated remains of about 10,000 people.

A Melbourne, Florida, funeral home, called the Celestis Group, is selling the space burial arrangements. Space Services will launch the tombs with a Conestoga-2 rocket it designed.

The Conestoga is assembled from small solid-fuel rocket engines, manufactured by Morton Thiokol Inc., which have been in use on the upper stages of government rockets for years.

Mr. Pennino said the ashes will be contained in metal capsules about the size of a lipstick tube. They will be packed into a satellite that will be put into a 1,500-mile-high (2,425-kilometer) orbit in which it will stay for 43 million years, he said.

The agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will also permit Space Services to launch other satellites from Wallops, a small island on the Virginia coast that the space agency has used for suborbital rocket launchings, mainly for atmospheric research.

The Department of Transportation cleared the way last month for private companies to sell launching services.

Martin Marietta Corp. announced last week that it had reached an agreement to launch a Federal Express Corp. communications satellite, called ExpressSat, from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in 1989. The company will use a Titan-3 rocket.

U.S. Girl, Parents Reunited

The Associated Press

ORANGE, California — A teenager who turned her parents in to the authorities for allegedly using drugs can continue to live with them, a juvenile court judge has decided.

Judge David O. Carter agreed Monday to a request from the Orange County Department of Social Services for dismissal of its petition alleging that the parents of Deanna Young, 13, were unfit.

After her parents were charged with cocaine possession last month, Deanna was placed in a county children's shelter. In late August, a juvenile court referee reunited the family, at the girl's request, over the objection of the Social Services officials.

The officials dropped their objections following a social worker's positive report on Deanna's home life. The parents are scheduled for arraignment in the drug case Sept. 25.

Police Discover Drug in Australia

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — The police said Tuesday that they had seized the first shipment in Australia of crack, the cocaine-based drug that is causing concern to drug fighters in the United States.

Only a small amount of the substance was found, arriving Aug. 31 in three envelopes from Peru, a police spokesman said. The police were tipped off by customs officers at a Sydney mail sorting office, who spotted the envelopes addressed to separate post office boxes in Sydney.

An undercover operation was set up to trap those on the Australian end of the crack connection but no one claimed the packages, the police said.

Crack is a flaky white substance that has a higher potency than standard cocaine and sells for a fraction of the price in the United States.

Soviet Rebuffs NATO Compromise

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A Soviet negotiator denied Tuesday that the East had accepted a North Atlantic Treaty Organization compromise to secure agreement at the 35-nation European Disarmament Conference.

Oleg A. Grinevsky, who returned Tuesday from consultations in Moscow, said reports that the Soviet Union was ready to give neutral countries a role in monitoring East-West compliance with any arms-control agreement signed in Stockholm were exaggerated.

NATO diplomats had said one of the main obstacles was removed when Switzerland reported that the Soviet Union had conditionally accepted the plan, suggested by NATO.

The disarmament talks are to end Sept. 19.

The suggested compromise is for the neutral countries to provide planes to fly inspectors to check that military activities by both sides are not threatening.

"We have never said we would accept the idea of neutral planes carrying out aerial inspections," Mr. Grinevsky was quoted as telling the Swedish news agency.

"It seems to me," he said, "the idea is impractical and also unsuitable for security reasons."

"Particularly in a large country such as the Soviet Union," Mr. Grinevsky added, "it is better for a country to use its own planes."

Soviet officials have expressed concern that foreign planes might be used to spy on Soviet territory.

NATO has threatened to block agreement on this point, saying it feared abuses by the Warsaw Pact if the country whose activities were being checked provided its own planes.

Asked whether this meant the issue was no longer open to negotiation, Mr. Grinevsky replied, "Everything is still open to negotiation."

Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert of Switzerland quoted his Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, as saying last week that the Soviet Union would accept the use of neutral planes "if it was practical and if it served to secure agreement at the Stockholm talks."

Austria, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, all neutral, and Yugoslavia, a member of the Nonaligned Movement, are expected to take part in the plan if it is approved.

NATO diplomats declined to comment on Mr. Grinevsky's statement.

They said earlier that Mr. Grinevsky was expected to take a hard line on his return from Moscow to try to force concessions from the West.

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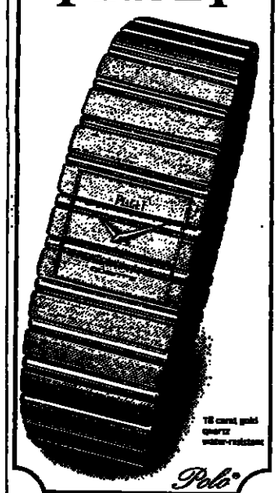

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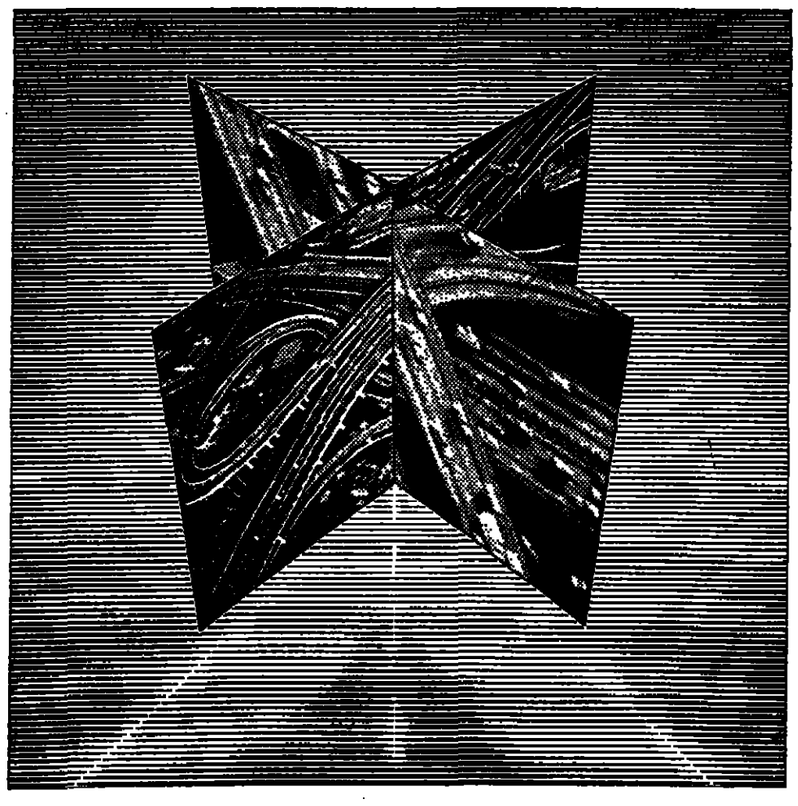

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A Setback for Chile

The attempt to assassinate General Augusto Pinochet constitutes a severe setback to any hope for an easy or early return to democracy in Chile. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a guerrilla organization on the fringes of the Communist Party, says that it was responsible for the ambush; the general survived, but five of his bodyguards did not. The Front says that it will try again. Meanwhile the general has his troops combing savagely through Santiago for the perpetrators. He has also taken the opportunity to shut down a number of publications, arrest a couple of politicians who appear to have had nothing to do with the affair, and return the country to a state of siege, which legally endows the army with authority to do just about whatever it pleases in the name of rooting out the enemy.

General Pinochet's junta and its most extreme adversaries have a good deal in common. Both rely on violence. Each presents itself as the only means of rescue from the other. Each draws its political strength from the excesses of the other. It is an example of political symbiosis of a most unwholesome sort.

Chile is now the most conspicuous laggard in South America's return to democracy. Among the larger countries, and those moving along the road to industrialization, all but Chile are now under elected governments. The United States, among others, has been trying to nudge General Pinochet in the same direction. But the general's most recent response was the declaration, earlier this summer, that he expects to run for another eight-year term when his present one ends in 1989. He claims to be leading the country toward democracy, but he evidently sees no need to hurry.

Going after him with machine guns will not accelerate progress toward a better government. The junta was brought to power by the rising disorder, and widespread fears of worse to come, under Salvador Allende's leftist government in the early 1970s. By resorting to attempted assassination, the guerrillas of the left only reinforce the claim by which General Pinochet has perpetuated his hold on the country for the past 13 years — that he and the junta are the sole alternative to chaos and destruction.

In fact, there are other far more promising possibilities. Chile has had much democratic experience, and successfully maintained a long constitutional tradition until the military coup. There are many Chileans who know how to make democracy work, and are deeply committed to it. But when the generals and the terrorists begin to go after each other, the democratic center is squeezed so hard that it can barely breathe.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Hostage, Not a Spy

The formal charge of espionage against Nicholas Daniloff, an innocent American correspondent in Moscow, creates a grievous threat to Soviet-American relations. Pravda's claim notwithstanding, the rage that Americans feel is not being whipped up by opponents of arms control and other negotiations. It is an expression of widespread disgust that the Soviet government would seize a legitimate journalist as hostage to force the release of one of its paid spies in the United States.

Everything turns, of course, on Mr. Daniloff's innocence. To us it is obvious. President Reagan would not lightly give his word, in what he hoped would be a private letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, that the correspondent was not an agent. Just as important, Mr. Daniloff has impressed all who know his work with his dedication to our craft and protecting it against double-dealing. No real spy in the clutches of the KGB would have begun his first communication home with a request that he not be compromised in a trade for a Soviet spy — though Mr. Daniloff's resolve on this point seems to have been weakened by threats of a trial and long incarceration.

Admittedly, guilt in the Soviet Union is a flexible concept. A thorough student of Soviet society can hardly conduct an interview without risking a charge of impermissible inquiry. To show interest in the hidden war in Afghanistan, or public attitudes toward it, can risk charges of pursuing "military" intelligence. To photograph a railroad station or power plant can risk accusation of serving potential saboteurs. And as seems to have happened in this case, the KGB can compel any Soviet citizen to hand the foreigner secret documents or to misrepresent a show of curiosity.

Timing alone points to a frame-up. Mr. Daniloff was seized a week after Gennadi Zakharov, a Soviet official at the United Nations, was arrested for espionage in New York — and, like him, lacks diplomatic immunity. The KGB needed someone it could hold as long as Mr. Zakharov is held, and to do unto him whatever is done to their man. That is hostage-taking, and it puts all nongovernmental contacts at risk. It is most offensive precisely to those Americans who favor improved contacts.

That Mr. Gorbachev would let loyalty to his secret police jeopardize the course of relations invites broader speculation about whether he really wants to visit the United States this year. But if he thinks the Reagan administration is seizing a pretext to disinvite him, he is badly misinformed. Americans already angered by outlaw hijackers and hostage-takers will not tolerate a responsible government's resort to those same tactics.

How to retaliate and win Mr. Daniloff's release is no easy problem. But the pressure to retaliate, even at significant cost to diplomacy, must now grow. For the sake of large stakes, this is one prisoner Mr. Gorbachev should want to be rid of fast.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nihilism in Istanbul

Hard in the wake of the Karachi hijacking, which left 20 dead, two gunmen crept into an Istanbul synagogue and opened fire on Sabbath worshipers, slaughtering 21 innocents. There is a common method in this madness, whose perpetrators leave no calling card except a heap of bodies. That is the signature associated with the infamous Abu Nidal, suspected plotter of the airport massacres in Vienna and Rome and of earlier attacks on European synagogues. Israelis suspect him as the mastermind in both Karachi and Istanbul.

To call these murderers Palestinian freedom fighters is like describing Count Dracula as a promoter of blood banks. Their cause is nihilism, the "total disbelief in religion or moral 'principles and obligations, or in established laws and institutions." They slay Jews, Moslems, and Christians, as freelancers or contract killers. The same spirit, if not the same hand, was evident Monday in Paris, where one gang bombed the City Hall and another briefly held hostages in an Iraqi airline office.

What happened in Istanbul is despicable. A synagogue whose Hebrew name means Oasis of Peace had just been renovated and was being reopened. Two gunmen apparently entered the unguarded hall, fired submachine guns and threw hand grenades at the congregation, then immolated themselves and their victims with a firebomb. The killers left no message, but their purpose was plain: to disrupt malevolently a tradition of tolerance in an Islamic country where a small community of Jews has found haven for centuries.

Turkey has begun diligent sifting that may yield clues about the perpetrators. What the world can do to hasten justice in such cases is to offer bounty money, no questions asked, to any who can identify the authors. Besides the primal response of rage, which these atrocities are meant to arouse, the civilized states should consider deploying an equally primal force: greed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

For a Single Voice on Terror

President Reagan is hardly free from double standards on terrorism. While fulminating against international terrorism, he argues that a nasty, undisciplined terrorist organization in Nicaragua should receive hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars to fight a democratically elected government.

— Today (London).

As long as Arab leaders such as Yasser Arafat, Hafez al-Assad and even King Hussein remain too weak (not least out of fear of terrorism) to carry out a constructive peace policy, U.S. peace initiatives are of little help. And as long as this is the case, it will be difficult to cut off the many heads of Arab terrorism.

The tendency of the Europeans, who shy away from inconvenient measures, to leave everything to the Americans only contributes to driving Washington to take military actions. These might be unnecessary if the West were to show its common strength in other ways. But to do that, the first thing that is necessary is unity.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

Higher Goals for NASA

The exploration of space must regain its position near the top of the nation's priorities. Too easily we become inured to the achievements of the last 25 years, and we forget their place in the history of civilization. It is in our genes to know, to explain and to explore, and the space program is the vehicle for doing that.

NASA should move toward the development of large expendable rockets that are powerful enough to loft deep-space payloads that will not be on the shuttle anytime soon. It should rectify its mistake in developing the shuttle to the exclusion of everything else, even if that means delaying the replacement orbiter or the space station. And it should commit itself to lofty goals befitting its role.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021136. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

The Jerusalem-Moscow Avenue to Peace in the Mideast

By Rita E. Hauser

NEW YORK — Although inconclusive in result, the Soviet-Israeli talks held last month in Helsinki may be the beginning of a long road back to normalization of relations between these two countries. Should this process unfold, it could be the key to breaking the deadlock now gripping the Middle East peace process. Without Soviet assent, there is little likelihood that any Arabs will be able or willing to negotiate directly with Israel in the foreseeable future.

Like it or not, the Russians occupy a central role in the Middle East. They have the capacity, oftimes employed in the past, to block constructive moves between Israel and its adversaries, particularly Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Moscow has received emissaries from Syria, Jordan and various Palestinian factions at each crucial juncture in the quest for peace, and each time some tentative understanding between Israel and its adversaries fell apart shortly thereafter.

Thus, Yasser Arafat made a hasty trip to Moscow last February when King Hussein of Jordan was still trying to forge a common front with Mr. Arafat as a prelude to direct discussions with Israel — and within days the shaky entente between the two Arab leaders collapsed.

Soviet leaders have never hidden their intentions in this regard. The Soviet Union views any U.S. attempt to preclude its participation in a Middle East peace effort as illegitimate and subversive of its standing as a superpower. Yet the Russians themselves may have precluded their own ability to affect events in the area when they ruptured relations with Israel after the Six-Day War in 1967.

Whatever the Arabs may have declaimed since then, they have understood that only the United States could play a significant role in shaping Israeli policy. Hence, all serious Arab moves have been directed toward Washington in the hope of influencing Jerusalem. Accordingly, Moscow's involvement has been essentially negative, invoked to block events rather than to shape them. Moscow clearly hopes to change that by moving toward restored relations.

The Israelis have other reasons — most importantly, to increase Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Having no direct influence on Moscow, Israelis have looked to Washington to influence the Kremlin. That is why the Americans raised the emigration issue at the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting last fall.

But with the Americans evidently unwilling to provide the Russians with trade, credits and access to high technology, the Kremlin saw no reason to allow a substantial number of Soviet Jews to leave the country. The release in February of Anatoli Shcharansky, in exchange for several Soviet spies, can be seen as either a good will propaganda gesture or an effort to end a vexing public relations problem. But it brought no major change in Soviet emigration policy.

Movement toward restored relations would be likely to bring some progress on the emigration question and in the peace process. The Soviet Union would be expected to use its influence over Syria, just as the United States influences Israeli policy.

The combined pressures of the two superpowers might not produce serious concessions by Syria and Israel, but at least Washington would no longer be expected to do the impossible — to deliver both sides, Arab and Israeli, to the bargaining table. The United States simply cannot hope to influence Israel, Syria, Jordan and various Palestinian elements all at the same time. Involving Moscow in the process much enhances the chances of a settlement. It might also encourage the Kremlin to soften its totally negative policy toward Israel.

Re-establishing normal relations between Jerusalem and Moscow will not be easy. Moscow must be able to assure its Arab allies, particularly Syria, that it is not selling out their interests in exchange for trade benefits or U.S. concessions on the Strategic Defense Initiative. Syria and its Palestinian allies can easily block progress toward peace by creating havoc in southern Lebanon and provoking an Israeli military response.

Israel will also find it difficult to move toward normal relations, particularly if the Kremlin does not take significant steps on the emigration question. A token increase, even with a promise of an augmented flow in the future, would not satisfy the strong anti-Soviet bloc in Israel. It would also be distressing to the American Jews who have organized around this emotional issue.

A passionate statement issued last month by Anatoli Shcharansky cautioned Prime Minister Shimon Peres not to give an inch on this score. Hard-liners both in Israel and in the United States would label any such deal with the Soviet Union as a sellout. This prospect poses a major political problem for the Labor Party as it prepares to cede the prime ministership to the Likud leader, Yitzhak Shamir, next month, and it surely will restrict Israel's ability to respond to Soviet advances.

At this point, the protagonists in the Middle East can afford little flexibility in their movements. It is unlikely that there can be any break in the current impasse without Soviet involvement and cooperation. That is why it is essential to forge a link between Jerusalem and Moscow. Washington should encourage the evolution of such a relationship.

The author, an international lawyer, writes frequently about the Middle East. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In Chile, Voices Rising Together In a Cry for Peace and Freedom

By Ariel Dorfman

DURHAM, North Carolina — The failed guerrilla attempt on the life of General Augusto Pinochet on Sunday, almost 13 years to the day since he seized power in a bloody coup in Chile, marked a turning point in my country.

It is not the violence that is new. We have had more than our fill of that. Given the systematic violation of human rights, the murder and exile of thousands of dissidents, the arrest and torture of thousands of others, what is puzzling is not that such an attempt should have been made, but that it did not come sooner. General Pinochet, after all, is merely reaping the destruction he himself has sown.

What is new is that the hopes for a peaceful transition to democracy seem to have been dashed. Despite the death that had been visited upon us, despite the disastrous economic situation, most Chileans clung stubbornly to the expectation that they would be able to return their land to civilized rule using nonviolent means.

General Pinochet's intransigent decision to remain in power until 1997, his invasion of the slum areas, the impoverishment of vast sectors of a country where unemployment runs at about 30 percent — all created fertile ground for action by those dissidents who were losing patience. Many of them, basically linked to the powerful Communist Party, had concluded that only armed resistance could bring the dictatorship down.

Most Chileans, including myself, saw this call to arms as suicidal and irresponsible. We argued that this polarization of the country to two military bands could only strengthen the stranglehold that General Pinochet has on his army, allowing him to present himself as the only man who could save Chile from the Communists.

Things have turned out, unfortunately, just as we predicted. The general is now able to proclaim a state of siege, jailing his main opponents, including many who have resolutely proclaimed nonviolence as the only method of struggle.

But these measures will not solve Chile's problems — because General Pinochet himself is at the root of those problems. Thirteen years ago, he promised to wipe out Marxism. He has only driven a Communist Party that did not believe in belligerence to become a vast network for armed resistance. He has turned a country that for most of its history was fundamentally harmonious and participatory into a place where the young learn violence every day — in the streets that are patrolled by soldiers in combat garb, in the schools where they are expelled and beaten up, in the lack of employment, in the hunger.

More violence will beget more violence. Is it already too late? My fear is that, even before this latest escalation in internal warfare, the military had gone beyond the reach of reason.

The night of civil conflagration and death that now threatens us has been announced over and over to every Chilean in the faces of the soldiers who patrol our streets. Our soldiers have no faces. Their features blackened with combat grease, they invade the city, stamp the hands of male slum dwellers as if they were animals, spread terror everywhere. People know — as I knew with certainty one night when I was beaten up by the military in Santiago — that anything can happen to them.

Those masks of dark anonymity, which place Chile's soldiers beyond justice and control, also have come to represent the walls that General Pinochet has successfully erected between the armed forces and the unarmed civilian populace.

And yet the only image to come out of Chile is not this image of despair. Whenever dissidents meet in public — at protest marches and sit-ins, during jail visits and funerals — their automatic reaction, when the police arrive or the troops begin to advance, is to join their hands in the air and to sing. We have always believed that somehow our voices would reach the military and persuade its members that there can be no security for a country where the army treats its own people as if they were the enemy.

By DE LA TORRE © in Diario Ya (Madrid). CSW Syndicate.

Even now that we are in danger of being swallowed forever by those faces of darkness, I can only hope that our dream will persist and that the pacific men and women of Chile will be able to find a way of ridding themselves of a tyrant without having to undergo many more years of endless and tragic bloodshed.

The writer divides his year between Chile and Duke University, where he teaches International studies. He wrote this for The New York Times.

Daniloff: Swept Up Into the Big Picture

By Flora Lewis

KYOTO, Japan — This ancient city of tranquil gardens and shrines is a place to get a different perspective on the Big Picture. At least that was the idea in convoking the annual conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies here. But events have their way of imposing unexpected distortions on the grand sweep of issues.

Japan is gradually emerging from an ostrich posture in international politics, recognizing that it does have to care about tensions in other parts of the world, urging Europeans and others to take account of the Asian dimension of security problems.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, is turning his attention eastward. Moscow and Tokyo are negotiating for him to visit here next January, a postwar first. Intricate overtures are developing between Moscow and Beijing. But they are all looking over their shoulders at Washington, using each other to send signals, more or less holding their breath to see what will come of current moves in Soviet-American relations.

Plop in the middle of these grandiose maneuvers, an American newspaperman was framed, and jailed as he was about to complete his assignment in Moscow. Now, complicating hopes for his release, he has been formally charged with espionage. It has all the marks of a deliberate provocation that, by design or otherwise, risks blowing up the diplomatic plans.

No doubt there are people in Moscow who do not like the prospects of a Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in America. Whether they engineered the arrest in apparent retaliation for the arrest of a Soviet citizen in New York or are taking advantage of it, they could not doubt that charging Nick Daniloff would affect top-level Soviet-American relations.

There are also people in Washington who would prefer to escape the pressures for compromise that planning the summit conference involved. They too can use the occasion to advance arguments that you cannot deal with the Russians.

However it all started, by now Mr. Gorbachev is personally involved. Perhaps he was testing American responses. There have been repeated indications this year that the Russians overestimated President Reagan's eagerness for another meeting and were having trouble finding a way out of the condition they set for "real progress" on arms control without being seen to back down.

Or perhaps Mr. Gorbachev felt a need to prove to his own comrades or to Mr. Reagan that beneath his charm offensive, he can be tough. It has all spiraled far beyond police and consular questions, another example of how unpredictably the most carefully managed diplomacy can get out of hand when there is tension.

Mr. Daniloff has been made a victim of forces in which he had no involvement. But Mr. Gorbachev has once again squandered the credit he was working hard to earn for a change of style, a new openness not only to his own people but to the rest of the world. Extremists on both sides are helping each other.

Image matters in the televised world, but it is not everything. Senior Japanese officials had already ascertained that the Soviet leader's proposed trip to Japan evidently contained no substance on the most important issue for Tokyo, the return of the Kurils, the northern islands seized by the Soviet Union after World War II and since militarized.

Still, the Japanese are willing for him to come for a smile visit that they suppose is intended to evoke pressure here for better U.S. relations with Moscow. Japan has serious trade disputes with America, and is glad enough for a chance to show that it is a staunch ally on security issues.

Japanese officials are pleased at their good relations with China, and are not worried about Beijing's flirt with the Russians. China wants the United States to feel it cannot be taken for granted, but not to upset Washington too much, it is said.

Moscow, reversing its usual position of demanding that its East European allies line up behind mother duck, has accepted plans for a series of visits to Beijing by East European Communist leaders. It evidently hopes to restore Communist Party relations with China afterward.

These are just examples of many subtle probes going on in the region, with each participant seeking ways to advance its interests in the Big Picture. But Mr. Daniloff has been sadly cast as a blot that can change the scene. Leaders and strategists may calculate finely, but they cannot be sure what they are getting into.

The New York Times.

This Time, a Vast Misjudgment by Moscow

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — I am following this story with something less than journalistic objectivity. The setup, the arrest, and now the indictment of Nicholas Daniloff as a spy carries with it a special edge of concern.

Nick is a friend as well as a colleague. We were Nieman Fellows together at Harvard in 1974, mates on that yearlong academic "cruise ship" for journalists. When I went to Moscow last year, Nick was more than generous. He freely shared his insights, his time, his friends.

One night I went with Nick to the home of a dissident couple he had known for years. We ate a magical smoked salmon and swapped stories, with Nick translating so fluently that I seemed to be talking directly to this couple. When I returned to the hotel that night I was awakened by two anonymous phone calls. They may have been wrong numbers, but, staring at the ceiling at 4 A.M., I had a taste of paranoia in my mouth.

There are foreign posts more dangerous than Moscow. War correspondents suffer greater risks. But reporting for a free press in a monitored society is one of the trickiest tasks. It is one Nick knows well and does well.

The barriers that a Western correspondent has to hurdle in the course of his or her daily work are imposing. The gathering of news in a country that instinctively withholds information as benign as a telephone number (telephone books are a prized possession in Russia), presents exhausting challenges. Learning about the daily life of the Soviet people, who only talk to foreign correspondents at personal risk, is touchy stuff.

Most Western journalists are housed in foreign ghettos. They drive cars with yellow licenses that identify them as clearly as a bumper sticker or arm band. Working and living when one's office and home probably are bugged and when one must sort out sources from secret agents adds to the palpable strain.

Paradoxically, the Soviet hierarchy longs for a good image abroad yet creates a hostile environment for foreign journalists. It is a tribute to the press corps that, for the most part, reporters do not allow their own treatment to permeate their view of Soviet society. Nick, who is as clear-eyed as any about the Soviets, said to me on a ride out to Pasternak's grave in the suburbs of Moscow, "Don't be mistaken; there is a kind of consent of the governed here."

Nick is not the first Daniloff to confront Russian authority. His great-great-grandfather took part in the failed rebellion of 1825, when a band of "Decembrists" tried to overthrow the czar, and spent decades in Siberia. Nick has been writing a book about this ancestor. I do not like to think of the irony.

The Soviets made a vast misjudgment this time. Some KGB instinct rooted in Stalinism or czarism came out to grab Nick. It was the old technique: Frame a journalist, label him a spy and trade him for a real spy — in this case, Gennadi Zakharov, the UN employee arrested in New York.

It went down easily enough in Moscow. In the Soviet Union, "journalists" (it must be used in quotation marks when applied to Soviets) are at best advocates, usually press agents, and always employees of the state. It is not hard for the Soviet people to believe that American journalists also work for the government.

But what a blunder in the world. The Soviets pulled down their groomed new image, like a mask that reveals the old bear's face. They slammed the jail door, not only on Nick but on the "open society." They have fed all the worst stereotypes of retired Cold Warriors.

Soviets often say that Americans have no sense of history, that we suffer from amnesia. In our papers, stories go from breaking news to old news to trivial pursuit in months. I imagine that the Soviets expect Nick's name to fade quickly from page one. Those who set this sham into motion probably predict a face-saving trade when the heat is off.

They do not understand, may never have understood, the intensity of American feelings about a frame-up. The Soviets cannot get out of this with a mock trial set for spring. Their one way out is to let Nick through the gates of Lefortovo Prison.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Franco and Democracy

The Aug. 29 item in your series "In Our Pages, 75 and 50 Years Ago" on the 1936 massacre by the Spanish "loyalists" at Barbastro reflects the brutal nature of that republican regime in Spain. It is a corrective to the current efforts to rewrite history that seek to portray the totalitarian-leaning loyalists as gallantly fighting for democracy against the unmitigated fascism of Franco's rebels.

These neo-historians presumably rejoice with us at the present democratic condition of Spain. Yet they seem curiously oblivious to the fact that this democracy evolved from structures of the Spanish state fashioned by Franco, beginning with the monarchy itself. They also hide the fact that Franco kept Spain neutral in World War II, especially in 1940 when he could seemingly have gotten a "free ride" by ceding to Hitler's pressure to join the Axis war.

Had the loyalists won the civil war, Spain might now be an appendage to the Kremlin's empire.

JOHN CRABB.
Ferney-Voltaire, France.

A Market for Betrayal

For years, the Herald Tribune has been publishing commentary by advocates of the free market. They not only have defended the market as efficient and productive, they have insisted that only societies organized on market principles can develop fully moral and responsible human beings. The reports on the espionage case involving John Walker and Jerry Whitworth are unequivocal: These men supplied secrets for money and money alone. May we now hear again from Michael Novak or Charles Krauthammer or George Will on the virtues of the free market?

NORMAN BIRNBAUM.
Berlin.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: U.S. Farmers Unite

NEW YORK — Calling themselves the advance guard of the only army which ever can prevail against the trusts, with "cooperation" as their battle cry and their object the reduction of the cost of living to its lowest possible level, 50 farmers of New York and Pennsylvania arrived here [on Aug. 29] to place on a business basis a plan whereby the farmer is to sell his produce direct to the city retailer without intervention of the middlemen. The men who have come here are delegates of the United States Stores, Grangers, Dealers and Consumers' Association, and are said to represent a million farmers in New York and Pennsylvania. If the market to be established here fulfills expectations, other markets are to be established in every large city in the United States. One thousand retailers are in negotiation with the association.

1936: On Communism

NUREMBERG — "We are not afraid of a Bolshevik invasion of Germany," said Adolf Hitler [on Sept. 9], "because we are determined to make Germany so strong that she can ward off any attack from the outside with the utmost brutal determination. The more turbulent the world around Germany is, and the more the sky begins to redden with Bolshevism, the more readily will the German people stand behind their army."

VENTURA, California — Communism should be taught U.S. children in schools, John P. Phillips, Republican nominee for state Senator, said [on Sept. 9]. "The best defense against Communism is to spread knowledge of its principles." Socialism, National Socialism and Fascism also might be added to courses, according to Phillips, who deplored ostrich-like dodging of political issues.

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هكذا من الأصل

INSIGHTS

Russians Are Turning Their Attention to the Pacific

To U.S. Consternation, Moscow Negotiates Fishing Agreements and Beefs Up Its Naval Presence

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

THIS summer, in the black waters north of Japan, the Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet staged one of its biggest sea and air exercises of recent years. Outsiders were not allowed near the maneuvers, but American naval intelligence concluded that more than 30 surface ships and submarines were involved. The Soviet forces moved with ease in and around the Sea of Okhotsk, which stretches from the main Siberian land mass to the Kamchatka Peninsula. Overhead, fighter planes creased the skies.

As a training mission, the maneuvers gave Soviet seamen practice in securing waters that serve as a sanctuary for Russian nuclear-missile submarines capable of attacking the West Coast of the United States. But perhaps more important, the exercises underscored the growing strength and proficiency of what has become a major new element of Soviet military power.

For nearly two decades, Soviet leaders have been strengthening their Pacific Fleet, transforming it from a relatively compact coastal operation into a high-seas naval force with distinct offensive capabilities.

Although on paper Soviet warships in the western Pacific now far outnumber warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, American defense analysts say that if hostilities were to break out at sea tomorrow, the United States and its Pacific allies would almost certainly win. Many ships in the Soviet fleet, they say, are too small or too obsolete to cause much worry.

Experts give the Americans an edge in tactics and technology, and say U.S. forces could quickly be reinforced by as many as 160 ships from the 3d Fleet, which is based in the eastern Pacific.

At Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, the Russians over the past seven years have turned a former American naval base into an important center for intelligence gathering and logistical support. And governments in the region are unsettled by the marked increase in the number of nuclear missiles positioned in Soviet Asia, well within striking range of Beijing, Tokyo and Seoul.

Soviet military penetration 'will start as a fish-processing facility. But that will have some refueling facilities, which will require repair facilities and, in turn, an airfield. Then, it is a base.'

— *Malcolm Fraser*

The growth of such military strength provides Moscow with a measure of influence in Asia that it has been unable to achieve through normal economic and diplomatic channels. And it buttresses a sharp shift in Soviet foreign policy under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who recognizes that Moscow has neglected East Asia, with its dynamic economic growth, for too long.

The Soviet initiative comes, moreover, at a time when the United States is facing uncertainties about its basing rights in the Philippines and controversy over the presence of nuclear-armed American warships in the region.

Against this background, the growth of Soviet military power is seen by many Western observers as an increasing threat to U.S. influence in the Pacific.

"I do not think we have enough defensive strength out here," said Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. There is "no immediate threat," he said recently. Rather, "potential is the word."

The sudden surge in Moscow's interest in Asia has focused new attention on areas that have long gone unnoticed.

TAKE the case of Kiribati, an island chain in the South Pacific, a union of rocky dots strewn across two million square miles (5.2 million square kilometers) of ocean. It was known as the Gilbert Islands until it gained full independence from Britain seven years ago. Like many other tiny island states in the Pacific, Kiribati has few economic resources. But it is surrounded by waters with plentiful tuna, and that fact has changed security considerations for its neighbors and for faraway Washington as well.

A year ago, in return for a payment of $1.5 million, Kiribati signed a treaty that allowed 16 Soviet ships to fish in its waters. In two million square miles of ocean, that is not many vessels. It may not seem like much money either. But it represented 10 percent of Kiribati's total budget. Pressed for cash and increasingly upset over what they consider abusive practices by big American tuna boats, the islands' leaders gladly accepted the Soviet offer. It was nothing more than a "commercial deal," said Kiribati's young president, Ieremia Tabai.

But the fishing treaty, the first of its kind signed by the Soviet Union in the Pacific, has spread ripples of anxiety far from Kiribati's coast.

One concern is that the Russians may have more on their minds than tuna. Trawlers can be employed to gather useful intelligence on water depths and sea-bed mineral deposits. Then too, less than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) north of Kiribati's waters, within electronic eavesdropping range, is a U.S. missile test site at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.

Several South Pacific nations recently lifted a six-year-old ban on Soviet cruise ships in their waters to help their listless tourist industries. Vanuatu, formerly the New Hebrides, established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union just a few months ago. Now, it says it probably will soon sign a fishing agreement that, unlike Kiribati's, would give Russians the right to go all the way into Vanuatu harbors and to set up onshore plants.

Such cases, according to Malcolm Fraser, Australia's former prime minister, have helped make future Soviet military operations in his corner of the Pacific an "absolute certainty."

"It will start as a fish-processing facility," he warned not long ago. "But that will have some refueling facilities, which will require repair facilities and, in turn, an airfield."

"Then," he said, "it is a base."

FROM its headquarters at Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan, reaching northeast to Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula, and south in a wide arc to Cam Ranh Bay, the Pacific Fleet has grown into the largest of the four Soviet naval fleets. It is at least one-third bigger than it was in the late 1970s. In certain categories, notably nuclear weapons, it is many times more powerful. Its inventory includes about 90 cruisers, destroyers and other major combat vessels, plus two of the Soviet Navy's three modern Kiev-class aircraft carriers.

Most of the major Soviet warships stay close to home, but in recent years some have turned up far afield, conspicuously in the South China Sea. When the United States pulled out of Vietnam in 1975, its Cam Ranh Bay naval base had two piers. Today, American intelligence officials say the base has six, suggesting that the Russians intend to get their money's worth for the $5 billion in arms they have given the Hanoi government since 1978.

One recent summer afternoon, senior officials aboard the U.S. 7th Fleet command ship, the Blue Ridge, estimated that Cam Ranh Bay, at that moment, contained some 25 surface vessels, five attack submarines, 16 Badger intermediate-range bombers, 14 MiG-23 interceptors and 8 Bear reconnaissance planes. It had none of these in 1979.

If global tensions ever came to a head, Western analysts say, the Pacific Fleet would be in a better position from Cam Ranh Bay — certainly better than from Vladivostok — to blockade the vital southern straits of Malacca, Sunda and Lombok, through which much of the West's oil and other strategic materials pass.

The growth of the Pacific Fleet, moreover, is only the most conspicuous element of a broad-based Soviet buildup in East Asia. Since 1978, Moscow has stationed more than 10,000 ground troops and 40 MiG-23s on four small islands in the Kuril chain that it has occupied since World War II but that are claimed by Japan.

Soviet forces in Asia now include more than 80 Backfire bombers that fly at hard-to-detect low altitudes. The Backfire can reach deeply into China, or far out into the Pacific, and fire cruise missiles at targets from 200 miles away.

But most disquieting of all for China and other Soviet neighbors are the SS-20 intermediate-range land-based nuclear missiles in Soviet Asia. Japanese officials say there are as many as 165 such missiles, significantly more than were deployed there just three years ago, with each missile carrying three independently targetable nuclear warheads.

In the eyes of the Reagan administration, the buildup is an overt challenge to American interests. The Russians, warned Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger during a visit to Japan last spring, "have moved beyond what anyone might reasonably define as a defensive posture, and they have assembled a clearly offensive arsenal."

Accordingly, the U.S. and its allies have responded with a buildup of their own. At a cost of billions of dollars, the Reagan administration has embarked on a five-year program to increase the overall number of American ships by 10 percent, to 609, by the early 1990s.

The White House has also pressured its allies in the region, particularly Japan, to strengthen their forces, thereby easing the U.S. military burden. A key focus of interest is the Sea of Japan, which provides an essential passageway for Soviet warships leaving Vladivostok.

To reach the North Pacific, ships must pass Japan through three narrow straits — the straits of Korea, Tsugaru and La Perouse, known to the Japanese as Soya. Defense specialists say that those "choke points" should not be hard to cut off, although some fear that a blockade could invite a nuclear strike against Japanese ships or American carrier groups.

Japanese and Australian officials point out that fast-growing Soviet naval power, real or perceived, is a potent political weapon. It is enough, they say, to prompt some Pacific countries to look over and New Zealand over that island nation's ban on port calls by U.S. nuclear warships has shattered the ANZUS alliance. Encouraged by New Zealand's stand, a dozen or more small Pacific island groups have declared their entire area a nuclear-free zone.

If a much-discussed agreement to that effect is ever put into practice, the U.S. Navy may find that, even in the vastness of the Pacific, its room for maneuver with nuclear-powered and nuclear-weapon-carrying vessels has been severely reduced.

To some degree, many Asians say, the U.S. has only itself to blame for these Pacific woes. The island states, in particular, feel that Americans have taken them for granted for too long, if indeed they thought about them at all.

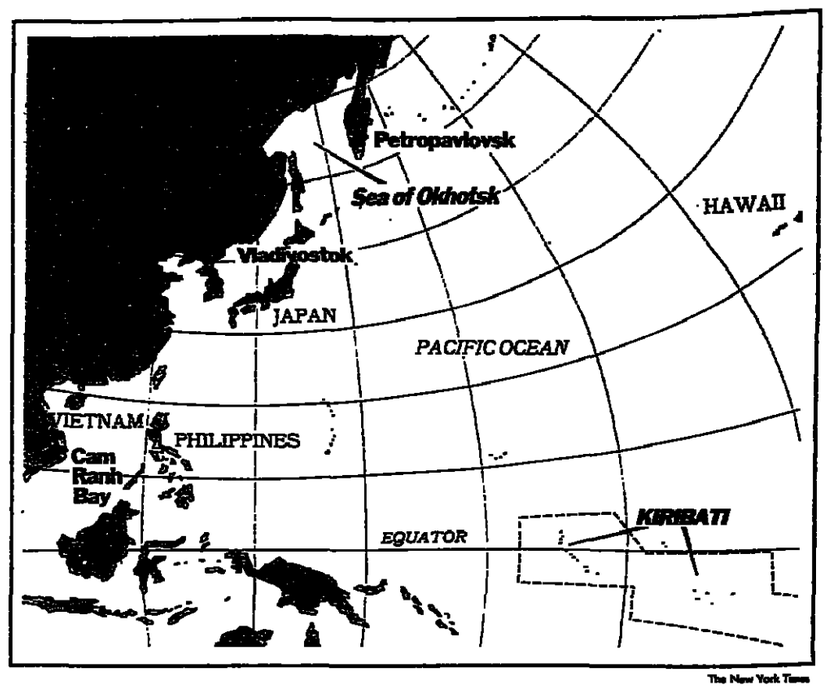
Years of refusal by American tuna-boat operators to pay fishing fees have further fanned resentment among islanders, who believe that their control over territorial waters is their only real economic asset, one that outsiders must respect. Their unhappiness is spilling over, as it did when Kiribati decided that if the American fishermen were not prepared to pay, then Russian money would do just fine.

Recently, Washington has come around, entering into negotiations for a treaty on fees to be paid to Pacific island states in return for the right to fish in their 200-mile economic zones. It may be too late, though, to assuage some islanders, such as those in Vanuatu and Kiribati who are moving toward accepting yet more Soviet trawlers.

How something like the Kiribati agreement might be transformed into a direct threat to American interests remains an open question.

"I don't feel someone's going to push the button tomorrow," says one veteran Australian military officer. "But against the Russians I'd say we're on the defensive. Maybe it's just fishing rights now. But they're getting there."

This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.



The New York Times

"Lufthansa is not only famous for the maintenance of its planes."

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Lufthansa

Fingerprints Obtained Of Synagogue Attackers

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Police officers investigating the killing Saturday of 21 Jewish worshipers have secured fingerprints from the remains of the two attackers, Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut said Tuesday.

He said that the fingerprints would be sent to various countries through Interpol, the international police organization, in an effort to identify the gunmen.

The attackers raked the interior of the Neve Shalom synagogue with submachine guns and then apparently blew themselves up with hand grenades.

[Mr. Akbulut said that investigators were almost certain that only two gunmen had carried out the attack, Reuters reported. Witnesses had reported seeing two other gunmen fleeing the synagogue.]

The minister said that the attackers "had no papers on them, no clothing labels, no other identification marks," adding: "We don't know who they were, where they came from or to which organization they belonged."

Mr. Akbulut said the investigators believed that the gunmen had received their Polish-made submachine guns disassembled and had put the guns together before the attack.

Asked whether this might mean that the weapons had been brought into Turkey from abroad, he said: "I suppose you can say that."

But he declined comment on Turkish newspaper reports that the weapons might have entered Turkey through diplomatic channels. The articles, quoting unidentified officials, said that the consulates of Libya, Syria and Iran were under surveillance.

In a recent case involving a diplomatic mission, two Libyans were arrested near the U.S. Officers' Club in Ankara in April with a satchel packed with hand grenades. In an indictment, an Ankara prosecutor charged that employees of the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, had been involved in delivering the explosives.

The two Libyans were sentenced to five years in prison each for illegal possession of lethal weapons.

The bodies of the victims in the attack on the synagogue were turned over to their families Monday after autopsies were completed.

Avram Albohayre, secretary general of the synagogue's foundation, said that the bodies of two Iranian Jews who lived in Israel would be sent to Israel for burial.

The rest of the dead, all Turks, are to be buried Wednesday at the local cemetery after funeral services at Neve Shalom.

■ Jewish Leaders to Meet

The leaders of West European Jewish communities will meet in Paris on Thursday to discuss measures to increase security for synagogues and Jewish institutions, Reuters reported from New York.

The meeting will be held under the chairmanship of Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, which represents Jewish communities in 70 countries.

Tony Cheng/Reuters

Students and Police Clash in Seoul

Riot police firing tear gas Tuesday at about 500 demonstrating students, who hurled stones and gasoline bombs during the anti-government rally at Yonsei University in Seoul. There were no reports of arrests or injuries. The students demanded the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan.

4 Hijackers' Movements Are Traced in Karachi

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistani investigators now believe that the four men who seized a Pan American jumbo jet Friday had been in Karachi for more than two weeks, according to police and military intelligence officials *familiar* with their interrogation.

While all four are believed to have come to Pakistan from Beirut, officials said they were not certain whether they knew one another before gathering in Karachi.

At least one of the four has mentioned a connection to the Abu Nidal group, which has been linked to many terrorist actions in recent years, including the December attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna.

Because the four did much of their logistical preparation in Karachi, officials also are searching for accomplices who might have been in the city for some time and who could have had knowledge of details such as the operations of the airport security force.

On Sunday night, Pakistani policemen raided several neighborhoods in Karachi where Palestinians live in an apparent search for possible accomplices.

The course of the investigation into the hijacking has raised further questions about Pakistan's internal security operations.

According to investigators, the four men were able to get uniforms resembling those of the airport security force, rent a van and alter it to look like a security vehicle, obtain weapons and explosives, and master the airport security arrangements so well that they could drive out onto the runway to within yards of the parked aircraft.

The police reportedly have questioned a tailor who made the uniforms and a man who helped in the van rental.

The four men have been charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder and several other crimes.

They were identified in court records as Bomar Hussein, alias Mustafa; Abdullah Khalil; Nasir Hussain; and Fahad. All were reportedly traveling on false Bahraini passports.

Three were being held at an army base near the airport. The fourth was under guard at a hospital, where he was being treated for wounds suffered in a shoot-out with security forces.

If the other men followed the lead of Mr. Hussein, they did little to draw attention to themselves. According to officials of the Taj Mahal Hotel, a moderately expensive Karachi hotel catering to foreigners, he checked in in mid-August and left the night before the hijacking without formally checking out.

During the time he was at the hotel, officials said, he "did nothing out of the ordinary," leaving each morning and returning in the evening. Records show he made only a half-dozen phone calls during the period. Hotel officials said he was visited at least twice by a man named Joseph, the name of the person who is said to have helped rent the van used by the hijackers.

The police have reportedly traced Joseph to a poor section of Karachi and to have taken him into custody for questioning.

Hotel officials said that Joseph appeared to have contacted Mr. Hussein in connection with a possible job in Bahrain. A large number of Pakistanis work in the Middle East, and observers believe that Joseph may have been duped into helping the hijackers on the promise of a job.

The identities, backing and connections of the hijackers have become a major focus of interest for both Pakistani and U.S. investigators seeking clues to suspected networks of international terrorism.

Most West Bank Arabs Back Arafat, Poll Says

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A vast majority of West Bank Palestinians back Yasser Arafat over King Hussein of Jordan, justify violence against Israeli civilians and reject recognition of Israel, according to a poll published by the Jerusalem-based Arabic newspaper Al-Fajr.

Although the poll was conducted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip last July 28 to Aug. 8, its results seem to indicate that the attacks against Israeli, Jewish and American targets undertaken, or claimed, by Palestinian groups in recent months are not simply the isolated actions of extremists, but grow out of some widely shared attitudes within the Palestinian community. The poll's findings were released Monday.

The poll was supervised by a political scientist at Al-Najah University, Mohammed Shadid, and was jointly funded by Al-Fajr, the Australian Broadcasting Corp. and Newsday. The data were assembled through face-to-face interviews with 1,000 Palestinians living in a cross-section of villages, towns and refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The poll's backers and an expert on the West Bank, Meron Benvenisti, who helped advise them, conceded that any poll conducted in such a politically charged, intimidating and militarily controlled environment as the West Bank was going to be flawed by definition.

Moreover, because of the traditional nature of the society in these areas, professional, college-educated people, who tend to be political activists and more ready to answer a poll taker, were over-represented in the sample.

Nonetheless, Mr. Benvenisti contended, the poll "was conducted in good faith and is the most thorough endeavor to date to gauge Palestinian views on current political issues."

The poll showed an overwhelmingly hostile attitude among Palestinians toward King Hussein, who has embarked on an Israeli-supported project to supplant the PLO's influence in the West Bank.

When asked which leader they preferred, 71.1 percent of the respondents chose Mr. Arafat; while 3.4 percent chose King Hussein.

When asked what was the preferred "interim solution for the Palestinian problem," only 6.3 percent of the respondents chose putting the West Bank and Gaza Strip under Jordanian sovereignty, and none chose "autonomy as currently proposed by the Israeli leadership."

The two most popular "interim" solutions were the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, chosen by 49.7 percent, and continuing "to struggle for the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state in all of Palestine," chosen by 43.2 percent.

Many of those polled expressed views that could be described as equally or more hard-line than those declared by Mr. Arafat, the mainstream PLO leader. About 78 percent said their preferred solution to the Palestinian problem was the establishment of a "democratic Palestinian state in all of Palestine," while only 17 percent chose a Palestinian state limited to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Violence against Israelis, both civilian and military, was generally viewed as justified, legitimate and effective. Asked which tactics would be more effective in solving the Palestine problem, 60.7 percent answered "armed struggle," while 7.3 percent said "diplomatic initiative."

Terrorist attacks on civilian targets enjoyed wide support, including 87.6 percent who justified the 1978 coastal road massacre of civilians riding on a bus near Tel Aviv and 60.5 percent who justified planting bombs on El Al planes.

"The poll would seem to indicate that those Palestinians living under occupation for the last 19 years in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are not more moderate than those living in the diaspora, as was commonly believed," said Mr. Benvenisti.

"This search by Jordan and the Israeli government for so-called 'authentic' Palestinian leaders from the West Bank," he said, "who will be more moderate than the PLO, is probably a waste of time. If they are authentic, and representative of public opinion, they are not going to be 'moderates.'"

There were two more optimistic notes in the results. One was that a majority of 52.2 percent said that they did not believe that the anti-Arab views of Rabbi Meir Kahane represented the "deep-seated feelings of the majority of Israelis."

And about 25 percent of those polled said that they believed that more than half of the Israeli public would accept a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Egypt Says Mubarak and Peres Could Still Meet

Reuters

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt said Tuesday that a meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel was still possible this week if disagreements on a border dispute could be solved.

Mr. Abdel Meguid said after a 50-minute meeting with Israeli negotiators that two points were still holding up agreement on sending the Taba issue to international arbitration.

Egypt insists that the points be settled before any meeting between the two leaders.

Mr. Peres is tentatively scheduled to meet with Mr. Mubarak in Alexandria on Thursday. The Egyptian president has not held talks with an Israeli prime minister since he became president after Anwar Sadat's assassination in 1981.

Mr. Abdel Meguid played down the probable impact of any failure to convene the meeting.

"If we agree today, the summit will take place," he said. "If not, it is not the end of the world."

The two countries differ on the names of the international arbitrators and on boundary markings for Taba, a 700-yard (640-meter) Red Sea beach held by Israel and claimed by Egypt.

Mr. Abdel Meguid said the Israeli team would consult its government before another round of talks with him Tuesday night.

Asked if the Mubarak-Peres meeting had been postponed, David Kimche, co-chairman of the Israeli delegation, said, "We still have another session, then we decide."

Mr. Abdel Meguid, who appeared more optimistic, said: "We have not reached a dead end. Let me put it on the record that a lot of progress has been achieved. I don't think it is a difficult matter. It is a question of time. It is a delicate matter."

Egyptian sources said that Cairo's negotiators had refused to make concessions to the Israelis over the boundary markings.

"Israeli claims over the marking issue have no historical backing," one official said.

Israel retained Taba when it evacuated the rest of Sinai in accordance with its 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. Egypt says Taba is its territory and has vowed not to give any of it up.

■ Palestinian Dies in Blast

A Palestinian guerrilla, freed with over 1,000 other prisoners in exchange for three Israeli soldiers last year, has died in an explosion in disputed circumstances in the Israeli-occupied Gaza strip, Reuters reported Tuesday from Tel Aviv.

It was the latest in a series of deaths that the Israeli occupation authorities have attributed to Palestinian militants blowing themselves up with their own bombs.

Israeli security sources said Hassan Abdel Kader Ilyan, 30, was killed Thursday as he was apparently trying to dig up an explosive device he had hidden in an orange grove. His family said he had stepped on a booby trap while putting up a fence.

Israeli military censorship prevented publication of this report for five days but made no deletions.

The security sources said Mr. Ilyan's uncle was killed near the West Bank town of Ramallah in a similar explosion in March.

Palestinian sources said the fact that at least four such cases had been reported this year aroused suspicions that Israeli security agents might be behind the explosions.

Mr. Ilyan had been serving a 20-year sentence for guerrilla activity when he was freed in the prisoner exchange in May 1985.

Arab Holds Italian Consul Captive in Cairo for 2 Hours

The Associated Press

CAIRO — An Arab man armed with a pistol took over the Italian Consulate on Tuesday and held the consul and three co-workers hostage for two hours before Egyptian commandos captured him.

The man left the consulate building in central Cairo surrounded by several Egyptian soldiers. He was bundled into an armored car and driven away. No shots were fired in the incident in which the consul, Francesco Ercolano, and three colleagues were held.

Ugo Colombo, a second secretary at the Italian Embassy, said the man, apparently an Egyptian, was "affected by mental illness" and that the incident had no political overtones.

One of the commandos said: "We didn't have to overpower him. He just gave himself up."

As hundreds of Egyptians watched from behind police lines, commandos arrived about 40 minutes before the end of the episode and some entered the building.

After the man was taken away, crowds rushed toward the building shouting, "Allahu akhbar" — God is great.

"When I spoke to the man," Mr. Colombo said, "he wanted to speak to our chargé d'affaires. The chargé said the man spoke without coherence. He demanded to see Mr. Andreotti and Mr. Pertini and other people."

Giulio Andreotti is the Italian foreign minister and Sandro Pertini is a former president of Italy.

Security sources said the man was a former restaurant cook in Italy who apparently was upset because his boss had failed to pay him money he said was owed him.

In Rome, an official at the Italian Foreign Ministry said the man was seeking "some sort of compensation" totaling 14 million lire (about $10,000). The official said the man had had "some legal trouble" in Italy and had been hospitalized for psychiatric disorders.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Ayckbourn's 'Woman in Mind': Comic Descent Into Madness

By Michael Billington

LONDON — A week of comedy has been totally dominated by Alan Ayckbourn's brilliant "Woman in Mind" at the Vaudeville. The facts alone are staggering: It is Ayckbourn's 32d play and his 18th to arrive in London from Scarborough's Stephen Joseph Theatre, where he is currently joint artistic director. But what really matters is

THE LONDON STAGE

that Ayckbourn has used a comic form to say harsh and savage things about the plight of middle-aged women and, more specifically, about the failure of the good and religiously inclined to those in spiritual need.

Technically, the play is as adventurous as anything Ayckbourn has yet written. He shows us suburban Susan (beautifully played by Julia McKenzie) suffering the after-effects of concussion by a blow from a garden rake and living simultaneously in two worlds. In the here and now she is surrounded by her preposterously smug and self-absorbed vicar husband, her prune-faced sister-in-law with a passion for the paranormal, and a son whose Trappist convictions have prevented him speaking to his parents for two years. But hallucinating Susan is also visited by a fantasy husband, brother and daughter who are adoring, idealized, white-clothed and impossibly good-looking in the manner of Mediterranean drink commercials. But having created two separate worlds, Ayckbourn gradually allows them to interweave until, in an Alice in Wonderland-like conclusion, Susan is driven into total, screaming madness.

Ayckbourn's great gift is that he keeps us laughing while saying unpalatable things. There is something ludicrous about Susan's husband, who has denied her sex and comfort to devote himself to a 60-page history of his parish over the past 600 years, and about her sister-in-law, whose cooking is so bad she puts tea leaves into omelettes and who cannot make a cup of coffee without having people reel in horror.

Yet these are not just running gags. Ayckbourn shows how Susan has been driven into solitude and despair by the indifference of those around her and the cruel irony is that they are people full of religious zeal. Susan's husband preaches Christian love but cannot practice it. Her sister-in-law apparently can contact the dead (her late husband inscribes crayon messages on her bedroom ceiling) but not the living. And Susan's son has retreated into the incommunicative solitude of a closed order. In "Way Upstream" (generally regarded as a failure), Ayckbourn wrote about the power of evil. Here he is concerned with the impotence of goodness. And, gradually wiping the smiles off our faces, he shows us Susan driven straight into the arms of a waiting Satan.

You don't get much theology on the West End stage these days. But it works partly because Ayckbourn's fine production establishes the surreal strangeness of Susan's other world: Roger Glossop's garden set establishes a poplar-dominated upstage world for the visitants and there are creepy moments, such as Susan's fantasy-daughter sitting on a swing looking on in horror at the wanton cruelty of the Trappist son. Ayckbourn has also created one of the best women's roles in the modern repertory and Julia McKenzie seizes it avidly. She can make ordinariness extraordinary, she contrasts Susan's sullen sharpness with her real family to her skittish lightness with her unreal one, and her broad, characterful face charts every stage of Susan's descent into madness. Martin Jarvis as her prim husband, given to little telltale skips full of private delight, and Peter Blythe as an admiring but totally useless doctor provide exemplary support in a remarkable, unnerving evening.

□

After this the Theatre of Comedy's revival of Ben Travers's famous 1926 farce, "Rookery Nook," at the Shaftesbury, seems a tame and patchy affair. It is chiefly notable for an honest and funny performance by Tom Courtenay as a hapless newlywed marooned in a country house with a pajama-clad beauty: Courtenay projects a gauche Stan Laurel-like innocence and contemplates the visible world as if seeing it for the first time. Derek Smith as a henpecked husband diving under tables at his wife's approach and Peggy Mount as a walking gorgon of a housekeeper also give spirited farcical performances. But Mark Kingston's production substitutes stuck-on bits of business for real pace and momentum.

"The Maintenance Man" by Richard Harris (author of the hit play "Stepping Out," directed by Julia McKenzie) is a rather wan attempt at modern comedy. Its writer-hero (well played by John Alderton) is torn between wife and mistress and its one interesting feature is the way he uses his talent for do-it-yourself home handiwork as a source of emotional evasion.

Michael Billington is drama critic for The Guardian. Sheridan Morley is ill.

Dexter Gordon: A Bebop Actor Round Midnight

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — With his photogenic mobile face, bedroom eyes, and cool, deliberate moves, "Long-Tall" Dexter Gordon has been called "the best non-professional actor I've ever seen" by Woody Allen.

He plays Dale Turner, a fictional composite of Young and the pianist Bud Powell in Bertrand Tavernier's film "Round Midnight," which is to open Sept. 24 in Paris and Oct. 3 in New York. (A CBS soundtrack album is to be released with the film.) Turner is a burned out aging tenor saxophone hero who comes to Paris to "find himself." The friendship of a French fan (François Cluzet) briefly renews hope and creative energy. Herbie Hancock, Bobby Hutcherson and other musicians play musicians. Most are black, but there are no racial stereoptypes. The bassist Ron Carter told Tavernier: "It took a Frenchman to make the first film about our culture."

Dexter Gordon was the prototype bebop tenor player, the first to transpose Charlie Parker's innovations from the alto. His trademark fat, resonant sound was eloquent, elegant, unmistakable. Like John Coltrane a decade later, it was impossible for a jazz musician to escape his influence in the late '40s and early '50s. He was also the prototype hipster — with all those "cool" verbal, physical and psychic traits, Lord Buckley and Lenny Bruce would make famous.

This is his second dramatic role. In 1960, when he joined the California company of Jack Gelber's play "The Connection," about junkies — after having kicked a heroin habit of his own — Gordon studied acting with Martin Landau. (Recently he discovered that Jack Nicholson was in the same class.) "I learned how to stand like a tree and scream," he said this week, in Paris for publicity. Richard Burton is one of his favorite actors because: "He had a voice like a tenor saxophone," and George Sanders is "sort of my model. He's so fastidious, debonaire, kind of like the ultimate master rogue."

A roguish wink interrupts Dale Turner's ironic grin. Slow, flowing hands match speech patterns. He is constantly distracted, the essence of alienation, short silent shots of Turner staring at a hotel room wall illustrate the loneliness of the road. He opens his mouth to say something, but no hurry here, only a smirk. Is it indifference, lack of lucidity, or frustration? Fear is not far. Like any honest improviser (Tavernier says no two takes were the same), he's lived on the edge. Will Dale fall off? Will Dexter hold on?

Though the film is too long with some structural problems, Gordon's pride, grace and timing are so intense, direction so full of love, the story so honest and emotional that faults become quibbles. Shooting was tough. Gordon, 63, has been ill with diabetes and other complaints. The occasional double-expresso with sugar and brandy before the first take did not help. The music was recorded live, machinery noise precluded air conditioning, and July, 1985, was hot in Paris. There were some naps by noon, and daily accupuncture treatments.

Gordon's father, a doctor in Los Angeles whose patients included Lionel Hampton and Duke Ellington, played clarinet while in medical school. He taught his son the rudiments. Dexter cut school to listen to Count Basie. He quit school at 17 to join Lionel Hampton on tenor. After brief periods with Fletcher Henderson and Louis Armstrong, he recorded the classics "Second Balcony Jump" with Billy Eckstine, "Blue 'N' Boogie" with Dizzy Gillespie and "The Chase," a monster tenor duel with Wardell Gray.

Personal problems and the decline of jazz led to long periods of unemployment, but there was no intent to emigrate. After a month in Ronnie Scott's London club in 1962, one thing just led to another for 14 years in Europe. There was a Paris period, and then Copenhagen became home base. He calls his relationship with that city "a spontaneous love affair." Paper problems in 1967, when the Danish government considered expelling him, resulted in students parading with "We Want Dexter" banners. "Sweet story, isn't it?" he says now.

While "exotic" and busy in Europe, absence from the U.S. reduced his influence. By 1976, however, Coltrane had died, Sonny Rollins was playing disco and New York was ready for Dexter Gordon again. Though he had returned for short tours all along, this was different. He describes it: "It was raining hard opening night at the Storyville, but when I got there the place was totally packed. I got a standing ovation before I played a note. I couldn't believe it."

He signed a lucrative contract with CBS, moved to New York and the comeback of the classic bebopper was one key to the birth of the currently popular style called "neo-bop." "It's not the same bop," Gordon says: "There's a whole new set of musical, moral and social values. That's one of the great things about jazz. It's always alive, evolving, growing."

"Round Midnight" received a standing ovation last weekend at the Venice Film Festival. Gordon, the 6-foot-5 (almost 2 meters), "cool" bebopper, broke into a warm smile, patted his heart and admitted: "I cried."

Dexter Gordon: 'There's a whole new set of musical, moral and social values.'

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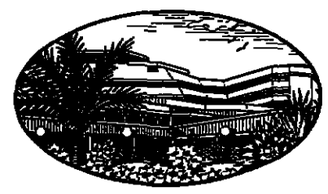

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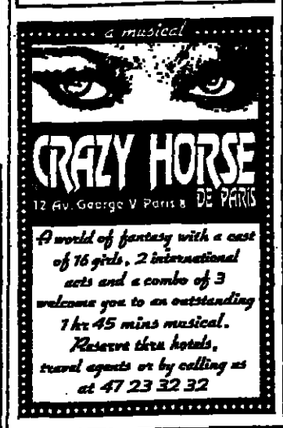

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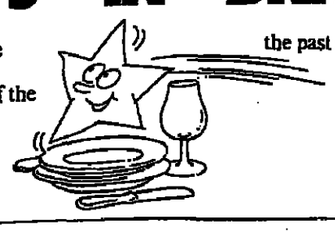

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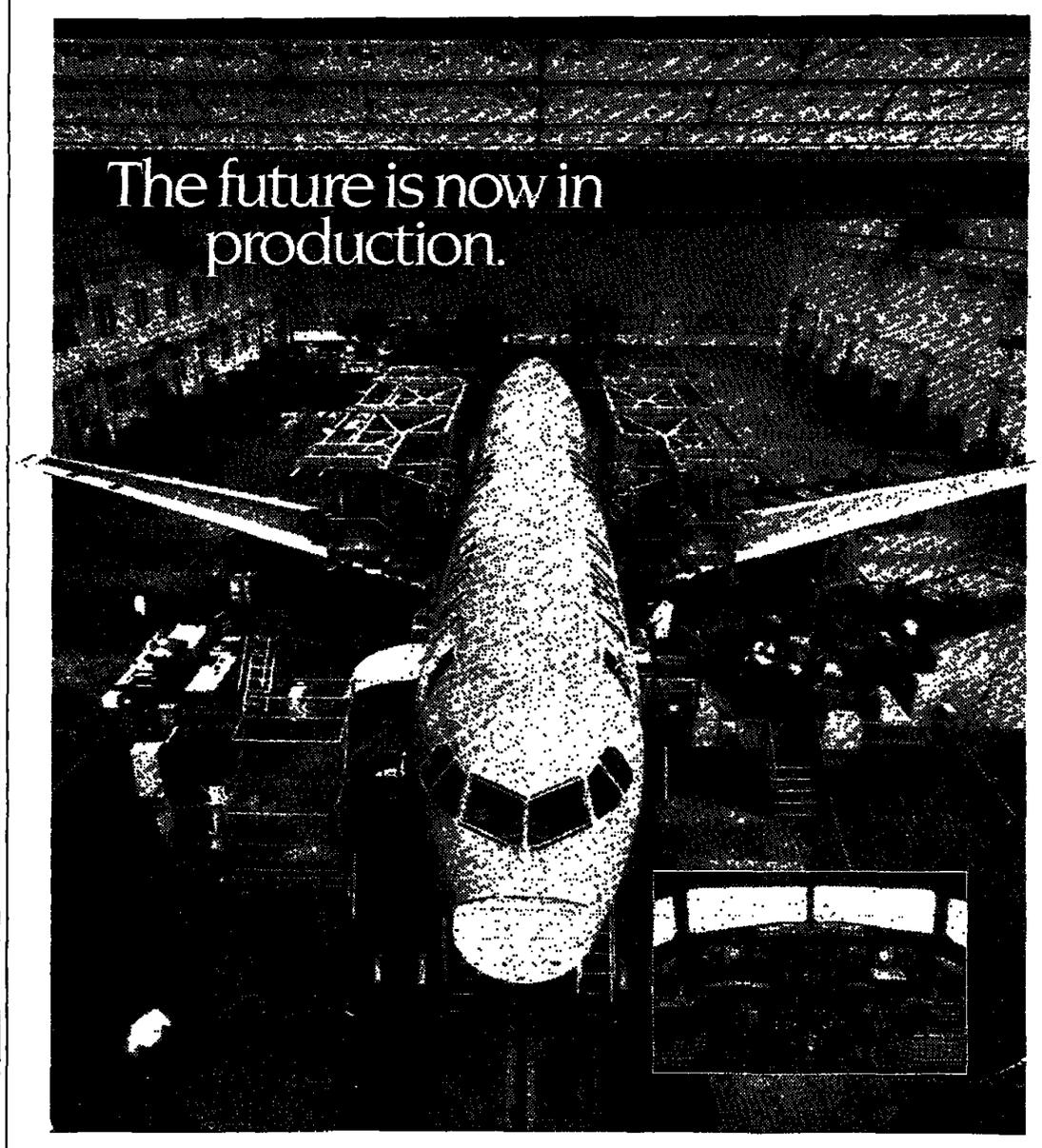

Due to come into service in 1988, the Airbus A320 is the only all new 150 seat aircraft in production.
It's also the first subsonic airliner to use 'fly by wire' computer signalled controls and it leads the way in the application of weight saving composite materials. The flight deck of the A320 sets new standards of efficiency with fully digital avionics and interactive CRT displays keeping the pilot in touch with every aspect of the aircraft's performance.
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It just goes to prove; while the others talk, Airbus builds.

AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
YOUR BEST RETURN ON INVESTMENT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WnAirL	41911	11⅞	10	11⅝	+1½
IBM	22511	145½	143½	143⅞	+ ⅛
AT&T	19392	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ¼
PhilMr s	14872	71½	70¾	70⅞	+ ⅜
Mobil	14735	37½	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
Syntex s	13710	64¼	62	62½	+ ¼
PacGE	11925	26	25⅛	25½	— ½
PepsiC s	10817	29⅞	29	29¾	+ ⅞
Exxon	10614	69⅞	69¼	69⅝	— ⅝
IllPowr	10606	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
CocaCl s	10467	37⅞	36⅜	37½	+1⅛
Chevrn	10399	46⅛	45¾	45⅞	— ⅜
DetEd	10191	18⅛	17¾	18	
LaLand	9966	30½	29¾	29¾	— ½
McDnl s	9909	60⅞	59½	60¼	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.45	+ 0.20
Utilities	93.28	+ 0.32
Industrials	90.01	+ 0.08

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	137,520,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	179,698,700
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,250,000
Amex prev. cons. close	11,454,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	120,105,800
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	97,234,200
NYSE volume up	58,368,550
NYSE volume down	65,575,110
Amex volume up	3,375,420
Amex volume down	4,129,865
OTC volume up	28,437,232
OTC volume down	48,719,241

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	655	539
Declined	996	1103
Unchanged	383	379
Total Issues	2034	2021
New Highs	39	35
New Lows	14	9

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	142.27	141.79	142.07	— 0.35
Industrials	163.97	162.57	162.61	— 0.40
Transp.	116.96	114.17	116.96	+ 0.80
Utilities	77.27	76.42	76.74	— 0.17
Finance	152.30	150.42	150.64	— 0.48

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 8	265,222	561,340	1,437
Sept. 5	295,838	609,112	7,251
Sept. 4	433,873	522,347	9,398
Sept. 3	228,154	512,712	4,532
Sept. 2	217,876	536,690	59,222

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1898.34	1909.45	1874.02	1884.14	— 4.50
Trans	777.63	790.75	773.50	782.50	+ 4.75
Util	210.86	213.55	208.41	210.47	— 0.22
Comp	733.54	740.29	725.36	730.50	+ 0.06

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	226	179
Declined	347	443
Unchanged	244	206
Total Issues	817	833
New Highs	13	13
New Lows	14	9

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	277.18	273.67	274.41	— 0.40
Transp.	196.34	194.13	195.36	+ 0.95
Utilities	118.24	116.51	116.93	— 0.20
Finance	29.26	28.78	28.89	— 0.05
SP 500	250.21	246.94	247.67	— 0.47
SP 100	—	—	235.44	+ 0.06

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	349.55	— 2.46	380.14	294.50
Industrials	365.11	— 2.43	373.67	300.44
Finance	503.77	— 4.64	523.94	380.12
Insurance	447.61	— 8.17	459.10	347.83
Utilities	338.01	— 1.49	347.56	274.85
Banks	434.91	— 4.15	442.31	304.43
Transp.	337.40	+ 0.18	336.64	272.17

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	427	628
Declined	1,027	1,556
Unchanged	850	2,219
Total Issues	2,304	4,395

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdahl	6727	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
Wickes	4656	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
HrnHar	4799	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
ImpOil g	4482	34⅞	33⅞	34⅝	+1¼
BAT	3915	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
WangB	3467	15	14⅝	14⅞	
EchoB g	2458	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
HmeGp	2318	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ¼
PicrD g	2198	22	21⅝	21⅞	
Action	1878	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
BergBr	1492	22½	22	22½	
LorTel n	1481	22⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
IntBknf	1406	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Pentron	1325	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
HmeSh s	1214	37⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
273.89	271.57	272.16	— 0.78

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Dips in Moderate Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday after moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 11.11 Monday, was down 4.50 to 1,884.14. Declining issues outpaced advancing ones by a 3-to-2 ratio. The NYSE composite index, a broader measure, was off 0.35 to 142.07.

Volume totaled about 135.4 million shares, down from about 154 million Monday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Dealers said that few fundamental considerations existed to give the market any direction. The Dow Jones transportation index advanced on an announcement that Western Airlines had been acquired by Delta Air Lines. Western's stock led the actives, gaining 1½ to 11⅝.

Western and Delta jointly announced late Tuesday that Delta would acquire Western for $12.50 a share, or about $860 million in cash and stock.

IBM, the second-most actively traded stock, rose ⅛ to 143⅞ after rising 3⅜ Monday. Traders said investors are optimistic that order rates for capital goods would rise.

Digital Equipment rose ⅛ to 100⅝, Cray ¼ to 86¼ and Avnet ⅛ to 30⅞.

"An oversold condition in certain stocks attracted investors fishing for bargains this morning," one trader said. He said that accounted for a rise in some interest-sensitive stocks such as insurance companies, which took a pounding in recent weeks.

Marsh and McLennan rose 2 to 67, American International Group ¼ to 134¼, Chubb Corp. 1¼ to 68¾ and Aetna ¾ to 61.

Drug stocks and other issues that are less affected by movements in the economy, however, lost gains that they had accumulated in the morning. Merck fell ⅜ to 104¼.

Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities said the market was still in a profit-taking mode. Portfolios are being adjusted somewhat as the end of the quarter approaches, he said, and that "adjustment seems to be moving out of the big winners and shifting to cyclical stocks or cash."

"Maybe these guys are saying, 'I tripled my money in the drug stocks and doubled my money in the food stocks, so why can't I just take some profits?'" Mr. Wachtel said.

He said the market lacked conviction. "Instead of forging ahead," he said, "it has taken this time to consolidate."

Mr. Wachtel said investors were shifting into cyclical stocks on a bet that the economy is mending.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer said investors were betting that the market would move ahead because of growth in the economy. "But the bears say growth in the economy has already been discounted by the market," he said, "and bulls say the market has room to move higher."

Farah Manufacturing Co. shares fell 3¾ to 17. The company said it expected earnings in the fourth quarter ending Oct. 31 to be disappointing, with only a small profit compared with the normally strong net income for the period. A year ago, the company earned 66 cents a share.

Gifford Hill & Co. rose 8⅜ to 31½. C.H. Beazer Holdings PLC said it agreed to acquire Gifford Hill, a construction materials company, for about $283 million.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
26½	13¾	AAR s	.44	1.8	19	269	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.9		168	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	
33	11½	AFG s	.08t	.3	16	879	30¼	29	29	— ⅜
25⅝	13¾	AGS			13	271	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
15	9⅛	AMCA			269	23	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	37½	AMR			14	8578	55⅝	53⅝	54⅝	— ½
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.4		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
24	19¼	ANR pf	2.12	9.2		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	10	ARX	.71t	6.0	11	341	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	28¼	ASA	2.00a	5.3		1060	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
18⅛	9¼	AVX			27	272	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ½
32	22¼	AZP	2.72	9.0	9	1509	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
55	26⅛	AbtLb s	.84	1.8	22	3514	47½	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅝
32	19⅛	AccoWd	.56	2.0	18	38	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9	AcmeC	.40	3.6		91	11½	10⅞	11	— ¼
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	4.5	15	71	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅝	17	AdaEx	1.90e	8.8		62	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	16⅞	AdmMl	.40	1.5	12	31	28⅛	27⅛	27½	— ⅞
20⅛	12	AdvSys	.03t	5.2	14	214	16	15½	15⅞	
37⅝	14⅛	AMD				3951	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜

Continued on next left-hand page)

AMEX Most Actives

AMEX Stock Index

Continued on next left-hand page

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.—
AMEX highs/lows	P.12	Fling rate notes	P.12
NYSE prices	P. 8	Gold markets	P. 9
NYSE highs/lows	P.10	Interest rates	P. 9
Canadian stocks	P.14	Market summary	P. 8
Currency rates	P. 9	Options	P.10
Commodities	P.10	OTC stock	P.13
Dividends	P.10	Other markets	P.14

Dow Average Falls 4.50. Story on Page 8. 4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Office Away From Office Is Drawing Executives

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Warner Home Video, part of Warner Bros. Distributors Ltd., needed an office away from the office for its executives while the company's London offices were being redecorated. The executives moved for three months into British Telecom PLC's Network Nine, one of several providers of ready-made offices in London.

The Birmingham Olympic Bid Committee also has set up its London headquarters at Network Nine. If Birmingham's bid this year for the 1992 Olympics is successful, the committee can then look for permanent offices in London. If, however, it loses to one of the five other competing cities, the committee is not locked into a long-term lease.

> "You can be a businessman and not an office manager," said a center client.

Ready-made offices offer everything from boardrooms and butler services to the latest in computer technology for a monthly fee, attracting executives who want instant service, flexibility and cost efficiency.

Business managers and users of the centers in Europe say that they have become increasingly popular in the past few years because both companies and their customers no longer believe that temporary offices indicate potential business instability.

"My clients love coming here," said Gildas Nazain, who has started a temporary-help agency, Jett SARL, in the World-Wide Business Center in Paris. "They don't feel threatened because this is a business center rather than an office block where I would have to have a long lease."

These business centers cater to the one-person business consultant, to international companies that want to set up a subsidiary but want to test the waters first and to indigenous companies that need a central office in a big city. The British Milk Marketing Board, for instance, which is based in Surrey, rents an office for its chairman at the World-Wide Business Center in London.

For start-up companies, the main consideration is the time saved on the corporate equivalent of domestic chores.

"I don't have to worry about anything," Mr. Nazain said. "Because I am starting my own business, I don't want to have to be bothered about whether my secretary is going to turn up or not."

THE World-Wide Business Centers Network has offices in Europe, in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zurich, Milan, Rome and Bologna, Italy; in the United States, in New York, Philadelphia, and Palm Beach and North Miami Beach, Florida, and in Asia, in New Dehli, Bombay, Singapore and Dubai.

"You can be a businessman and not an office manager," said Alan Hume, who is setting up the European marketing operations of Endotronics Inc., a Minneapolis-based maker of biotechnological equipment. Endotronics has been based for three months at the World-Wide center in London and Mr. Hume says that when sales are high enough, he will move the European operation to a permanent office.

"It gives you the flexibility to travel and do what you want without having to worry about silly menial things because there is already a cohesive office team in place," Mr. Hume said.

Mr. Hume chose this formula because he had used it successfully when setting up a subsidiary in Tokyo of another U.S. medical-equipment maker.

Many executives say well-run business centers save them money.

"You have the advantage of getting revenues before cost instead of the other way around," said Mr. Hume, who already has an estimated £1 million ($1.48 million) in sales in Europe.

The level of service, and the prices charged, can vary greatly among business centers. The most common complaint is that

See OFFICES, Page 13

3 Groups Chosen For Sale

France's Plans Expected Today

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Finance Minister Edouard Balladur is expected to announce Wednesday that the first companies to be denationalized under a government program will include Cie. de Saint-Gobain, an industrial company, Cie. Financière de Paribas, a holding group, and Assurance Générales de France, a leading insurance company, government and company sources said Tuesday.

Selection of the three groups, whose identities have been the center of intense speculation for the past several weeks, is the first major step in the privatization plan approved last month by the National Assembly and the Senate.

The law, which was intensely contested by President François Mitterrand, permits denationalization of 65 state-owned companies and banking groups and allows foreign ownership in the companies of up to 20 percent.

Although spokesman for the three companies Tuesday declined to comment on Mr. Balladur's anticipated announcement, some executives in the companies said they were encouraged by the choices.

"What this means is that Paribas, but particularly Saint-Gobain, will now have a freer hand in making alliances," said one executive, emphasizing that the groups may now have easier access to cooperative ventures with outside companies and banks, notably in the United States and Japan.

"Private ownership may be more attractive to potential foreign partners, and after all, the idea is that they should continue to expand," added a senior government official.

Mr. Balladur, who was a key architect of the denationalization plan, also was expected to discuss new plans to ease the tax burden on corporations and wealthy individuals.

Finance Ministry sources said Tuesday that initial steps toward

See FRANCE, Page 13

Canadian Dreams of Wider Empire

Developer Sees Allied Bid As Way to Penetrate U.S.

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Robert Campeau, who is pursuing Allied Stores Corp. in a $3.11-billion offer through his real estate company, lacks neither luck nor ambition.

Born poor in the mining town of Sudbury, Ontario, he discovered the lure of development in 1949 at the age of 25, when he was building a home for his family in Ottawa. It cost $5,000 to build, but he accepted a $7,300 offer for the house before it was even finished.

The next year, Mr. Campeau built 250 houses in Ottawa, the first of more than 20,000 that he would erect in Canada's capital. By 1977, he had abandoned the home-building business in favor of his growing commercial and industrial development interests.

Today, he heads a real estate empire with assets of 2.4 billion Canadian dollars ($1.7 billion). He has become one of Canada's most prominent corporate leaders through his 55-percent ownership and 85-percent voting control of Campeau Corp., his Toronto-based real estate development company.

Mr. Campeau says he is Canada's most active builder when measured in dollars.

It has not always been easy. Mr. Campeau had to fight the Canadian old-guard English establishment to win his current position as one of Canada's two most powerful French-speaking businessmen, along with Paul Desmarais of Montreal's Power Corp.

He does not forget that Toronto's corporate leaders ganged up to prevent him from taking over Royal Trustco Ltd., one of Canada's premier financial institutions, in 1980.

But he can afford not to dwell on it. His skiing buddy is Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the elegant former prime minister; his cuff links are diamond, and his paneled library houses leather-bound Balzac in French and Shakespeare in English.

He built a home that is precisely modeled after a Norman mansion and furnished with exquisite 18th-century French antiques.

But Mr. Campeau's achievements may be just the beginning of his climb. He now has his sights set on broad penetration of the lucrative commercial real estate market in the United States, and Allied Stores is his chosen vehicle.

When warrants and convertible preferred shares are added to the $2.47-billion value of Allied's common stock, Campeau's offer for Allied comes to $3.11 billion, Mr. Campeau said.

"Over the next 10 years, we will develop and acquire a lot of shopping centers in the United States," he said in an interview.

Despite its ownership of such prestige stores as Brooks Brothers, Allied has what Mr. Campeau considers only a "good" rate of return. What is important in the proposed acquisition, he said, is that it "would plug us in right across the United States into the retail real estate market" at a time that other development sectors, such as offices, are flat.

With Allied, Mr. Campeau could begin shopping center projects with assured quality tenants. He envisages the opportunity to build millions of square feet of retail space in all regions of the United States.

But the offer, to which Mr. Campeau wants a response by Thursday, faces obstacles, chiefly the common view that the bid is too low.

Some analysts, however, have even questioned whether Campeau can pay what is viewed as a relatively cheap price, much less triumph in the expected bidding war. For this reason, Harry Rannala, senior vice president of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., said he was "flabbergasted" by the offer.

He and other analysts suggested that Campeau might be required to sell Allied's real estate to diminish the big debt that would result from acquiring the retailer.

Under this scenario, Campeau would continue to operate Allied's stores in leased premises. Alternatively, it might keep the real estate and sell the businesses, perhaps to Allied's present management.

Mr. Campeau would not comment on such specifics other than to say that his management's expertise is not in selling corsets. He does suggest that Allied's real estate currently is "not worth

See CAMPEAU, Page 13

What Campeau Owns

Combined square footage of income real estate owned in various Canadian provinces, or in the United States. In thousands of square feet.

Location	Sq. Ft.
Office and Mixed-Use Complexes	
Ontario	3,222
Quebec	2,544
Western Canada	924
California	183
Shopping Centers	
Ontario	3,415
Quebec	1,249
Western Canada	987
Business Parks	
Ontario	1,564
California*	753

*Including sites at Advanced Micro Services, Santa Clara; Convergent Technologies, San Jose, and I.B.M. Corp., San Jose.

The New York Times

Japan Reports A Doubling of Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus in August more than doubled from a year earlier, to $7.5 billion from $3.49 billion, but the volume of exports declined for the sixth consecutive month, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

It was Japan's third largest monthly surplus.

The trade surplus with the United States totaled $4.42 billion for the month, the fourth largest on record. That compared with $3.03 billion in August 1985.

Meanwhile, Japan also announced Tuesday that its gross national product increased 0.9 percent during the second quarter of this year, a marginal improvement from the decline of 0.5 percent reported for the first three months.

That decline in GNP, which measures a country's total output of goods and services, was the first since a slump in early 1975 induced by the oil crisis.

Total GNP for April-June, adjusted for inflation, was $1.95 trillion, compared with $1.93 trillion from January to March, the agency reported.

Japan, which has been under pressure from trade partners to reduce its giant surpluses, reported its largest overall monthly trade surplus in July, of $8.22 billion.

In August, the Finance Ministry said, Japan's imports fell by 10.3 percent from a year earlier to $9.30 billion, while exports rose by 21.2 percent, to $16.80 billion.

But in volume terms, exports fell 3.7 percent in August from a year ago, the sixth straight monthly decline, while imports registered a 12.6-percent rise from the same month last year, the ministry said.

The ministry attributed the month's higher surplus to the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar and a 57-percent decline in imports of oil, which accounted for 11.5 percent of Japan's total imports.

The ministry also noted that Japan imported oil at an average price of $10.34 a barrel in August, compared with $27.43 a barrel a year earlier.

About 40 percent of the country's overall exports are contracted in yen.

The dollar figure for them has grown sharply because foreign buyers now must pay about 30 percent more for yen than they did a year earlier.

The government report coincided with a survey by the Bank of Japan that predicted a drop in sales and earnings of major companies in the first half of the current fiscal year, which ends next March 31.

The central bank forecast that the manufacturing sector would suffer a 20.9-percent drop in their combined profits in the first half. *(AP, UPI)*

Soviet Loosens Trade Rules to Boost GATT Bid

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The Soviet Union will allow state companies to conduct foreign business on their own under new policies aimed in part at gaining admission to the world's leading free trade organization, a Soviet trade official said Tuesday.

The role of state trading organizations will be reduced to let Soviet enterprises "freely enter into markets," said Mikhail Pankin, who heads the Department of International Economic Organizations at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry.

Mr. Pankin rejected U.S. reservations about Soviet membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, asserting that the Soviet trading system did not contradict GATT's "principles, rules and practices."

Mr. Pankin noted that the Soviet Union applied last month to participate in a preparatory round of GATT talks next Monday in Uruguay. Moscow is interested in discussing trade areas such as civilian aircraft, fisheries, forestry and nonferrous metals, he said.

Sarney to Make Offer On Debt, U.S. Imports

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

BRASILIA — President José Sarney was due to arrive in Washington on Tuesday with a proposal to increase Brazil's imports from the United States in return for better terms on Brazil's foreign debt, according to his close advisers.

Mr. Sarney was scheduled to meet with President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday and address a joint session of Congress on Thursday.

The advisers said he would make the proposal on both occasions.

Brazil, the world's 10th-ranking economic power, has total foreign debt of $105 billion.

It has already suggested that it wants to renegotiate the whole of that debt without submitting to supervision by the International Monetary Fund.

Brazil has been making payments of $10 billion a year on the debt, and has sharply reduced imports in order to make the payments.

Imports from the United States have been reduced by half, to $3 billion a year.

Mr. Sarney was expected to emphasize that the debt burden could be eased only if U.S. banks and investors took a more optimistic view of investing in Brazil, according to his aides.

The image of Brazil that Mr. Sarney wants to convey, they said, is of a strong nation that can solve its problems with the cooperation of its friends, in contrast to the future for Latin America in general.

Rubens Ricupero, Mr. Sarney's foreign policy adviser, said: "This country is on the road to normality. Brazil has made an orderly transition to democracy after 21 years of military rule, and the Sarney government is overcoming the tensions that arose from political containment, economic recession and social violence."

The Brazilian economy is booming, with annual growth of 8 percent for the second year in a row. Employment and real wages are at the highest levels in a decade.

Inflation, which raised prices by 235 percent in 1985, has been slowed to 1 percent a month by means of price controls.

The most controversial measure adopted by Brazil to protect its industries is a 1984 law that establishes an eight-year "market reserve" for data processing equipment produced here.

The Reagan administration, responding to congressional pressures, has ordered an investigation of the effects on U.S. exports, particularly by International Business Machines Corp.

The White House must decide by Sept. 16 whether Brazil's restrictions should be met with U.S. retaliation that would limit imports from Brazil.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Sept. 9*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.329	3.462	112.815 *	34.515 *	0.1637 *	—	5.446 *	138.40 *	149.47 y
Brussels(a)	42.76	62.58	20.709	6.337	3.080 *	18.3585	—	25.43	27.425 *
Frankfurt	2.0647	2.071	—	30.485 *	1.45 x	88.45 *	4.828 *	122.48 *	1.325 *
London (b)	1.4840	—	3.0573	9.9865	2,107.00	3.448	62.265	2.4862	231.00
Milan	1,423.28	2,114.90	688.78	211.80	—	611.46	33.307	844.95	9.137
New York(c)	—	0.6744 ≠	2.0455	6.7445	1,423.00	2.3395	42.755	1.6798	155.55
Paris	6.7475	10.03	3.2681	—	4.7415 x	2.8875	15.7795 *	4.012	4.3298 *
Tokyo	156.25	232.16	75.34	23.05	10.94 *	66.80	353.71 *	92.46	—
Zurich	1.6713	2.488	81.30 *	24.875 *	0.1178 *	72.075 *	3.8867 *	—	1.0739 *
1 ECU	1.0194	0.6853	2.1046	6.8781	1,451.66	2.3741	43.5029	1.7147	158.826
1 SDR	1.20566	0.81947	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,716.15	2.98	51.554	2.0093	188.384

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.478

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.9662	Fin. markka	4.96	Mex. peso	715.80	Soviet ruble	0.6803
Austral. $	1.6305	Greek drac.	136.30	Norw. krone	7.345	Span. peseta	135.30
Austr. schil.	14.56	Hong Kong $	7.804	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.967
Belg. fin. fr.	43.52	Indian rupee	12.68	Port. escudo	145.80	Taiwan $	36.88
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Thai baht	26.135
Canadian $	1.3833	Irish £	0.7485	Sing. $	2.1775	Turkish lira	673.60
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4911	S. Afr. rand	2.3474	UAE dirham	3.6726
Danish krone	7.786	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2927	S. Kor. won	878.50	Venez. boliv.	18.00
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.607				

£ Sterling: 1.112 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Sept. 9*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6-6 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/4-4 3/8	10 1/8-10 1/4	7 1/8-7 3/8	7 3/8-7 1/2	6
2 months	6-6 1/8	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 1/8-4 1/4	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 1/8-7 1/4	7 1/8-7 1/4	5 7/8
3 months	6-6 1/8	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 1/8-4 1/4	9 15/16-10	7 1/8-7 3/8	7 1/8-7 1/4	5 7/8
6 months	n.a.-n.a.	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 1/8-4 1/4	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 1/4-7 1/2	7-7 1/8	5 7/8
1 year	6 1/8-6 1/4	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 1/8-4 1/4	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 5/16-7 9/16	6 15/16-7 1/16	5 7/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Sept. 9*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	6 3/4-7	6 3/4-7
Federal Funds	5 11/16	5 7/8
Com Paper 30-179 days	5.44	5.45
3-month Treasury Bills	5.17	5.22
6-month Treasury Bills	5.21	5.32
2-month CD's	5.40	5.40
3-month CD's	5.45	5.45
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.50	4.45
1-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
3-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
6-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7 1/8	7
3-month Interbank	7 1/8	7
6-month Interbank	n.a.	7
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10	10 1/4
3-month Interbank	9 11/16	10
91-day Treasury Bill	9 5/8	9 21/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Call Money	4 5/8	4 5/8
3-month Interbank	4 3/4	4 3/4

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Sept. 9*

1 month	6 - 6 1/8
2 months	6 - 6 1/8
3 months	6 - 6 1/8
6 months	5 15/16 - 6 1/16
1 year	6 1/8 - 6 1/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Sept. 9*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	6.32
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	5.687

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sept. 9

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	410.70	413.80	— 7.00
Luxembourg	412.85	—	— 6.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	409.94	410.25	— 3.25
Zurich	412.80	411.50	— 5.80
London	412.50	409.25	— 9.25
New York	—	408.90	— 2.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Western Air Directors Accept $860-Million Bid by Delta

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Western Air Lines Inc. said Tuesday that its directors had accepted a takeover bid from Delta Air Lines Inc. valued at $12.50 a share, or an indicated $860 million.

A Western spokesman in Los Angeles said the two carriers expected the acquisition to be completed by the spring of 1987.

Under the terms of the agreement, Western shareholders would receive $6.25 in cash plus a fraction of a share of Delta common stock worth $6.25 for each share they hold.

The completion of the merger is subject to approval by shareholders of both companies and regulatory authorities.

The two companies said they expect to run Western as a subsidiary of Delta and then merge the two in about a year.

"The route systems of the two companies fit together ideally," Delta's chairman, David Garrett, said.

Western, with 89 airplanes, serves the Western states as well as Canada and Mexico. Delta has 254 aircraft, and routes nationwide.

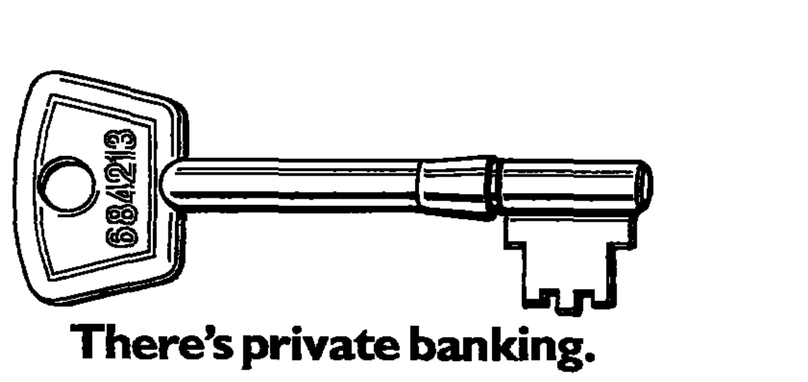
Western has been the subject of repeated takeover speculation.

Because of extreme competition, there is growing pressure on major airlines to expand through mergers, enabling them to dominate the markets they serve.

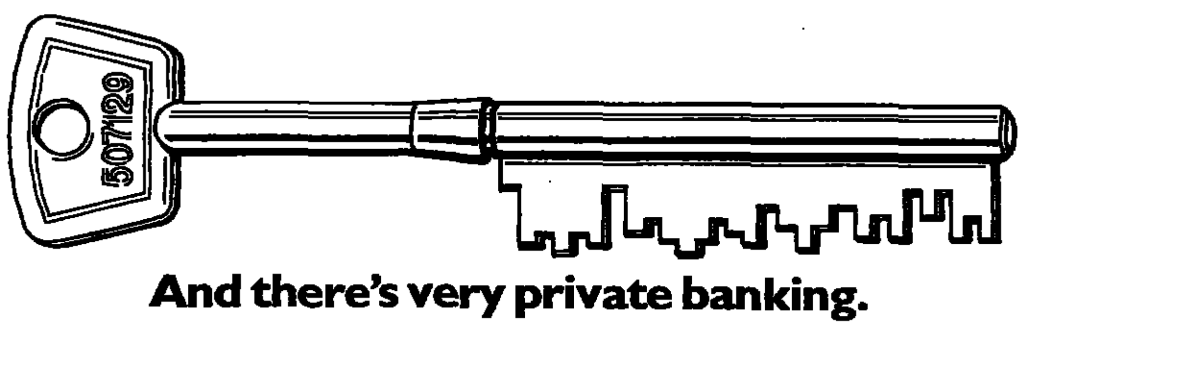
Western was the most active stock on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, closing $1.50 higher at $11.625. Delta was unchanged at $42.125.

Western posted losses of $400 million from 1980 to 1984. But it has made what industry analysts consider a spectacular comeback because of worker concessions, and earned a record $67.1 million last year. Delta has consistently been one of the industry's most profitable carriers.

In July, Western reported a second-quarter loss of $13 million, compared with a net profit of $31.7 million in that quarter of 1985. The loss was attributed to fare wars. *(UPI, Reuters, AP)*



There's private banking.



And there's very private banking.

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No one offers account confidentiality greater than our own. Nowhere more so than at our subsidiary: Republic National Bank of New York (Luxembourg) SA, 13 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, L-2227 Luxembourg, telephone (352) 47.07.11.

Very high security. Very private banking. They're the keys to our philosophy.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
Traditional banking in an age of change.

NEW YORK · LONDON · PARIS · LUXEMBOURG · MILAN · MONTE CARLO · GUERNSEY. A SAFRA BANK WITH CAPITAL OF OVER $1,500,000,000

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 9

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.99	2.39	Sep	2.57½	2.58	2.54½	2.56¼	—.07¾
3.09	2.44	Dec	2.62	2.62¾	2.59	2.60¾	—.07
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.59	2.59½	2.56	2.57¼	—.02¾
3.00	2.33¼	May	2.47½	2.48	2.45½	2.46¼	—.01½
2.50	2.23¼	Jul	2.42	2.42	2.39½	2.40¼	—.01½
2.42½	2.37½	Sep				2.40¼	—.01½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,978
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,579 up 270

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

2.70	1.49¾	Sep	1.55¼	1.56¼	1.53	1.54½	+.00½
2.35½	1.62	Dec	1.65½	1.66¾	1.63½	1.65¼	—.00¼
2.42½	1.74	Mar	1.77	1.78	1.75½	1.76¾	
2.42	1.81½	May	1.83¼	1.84¼	1.82¼	1.83½	+.00½
2.27	1.85	Jul	1.87	1.87½	1.86	1.86¾	+.00¼
2.01½	1.83	Sep	1.86¾	1.87¾	1.86¾	1.87	+.00¼
1.97	1.83	Dec	1.94	1.95½	1.94	1.95½	+.01½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,014
Prev. Day Open Int. 119,458 up 135

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

5.55½	4.67½	Sep	4.81½	4.82½	4.78	4.80	+.01¾
5.56½	4.65¼	Nov	4.79½	4.81	4.75½	4.78½	+.01½
5.65	4.74	Jan	4.88¼	4.89¼	4.84½	4.87½	+.02½
5.76	4.83¾	Mar	4.96½	4.98	4.93¼	4.95¾	+.01¼
5.74	4.91¾	May	5.02½	5.03¼	4.99¼	5.03	+.02½
5.77½	4.93	Jul	5.05	5.06½	5.02	5.04	+.00½
5.40½	4.91½	Aug	5.03	5.03	5.02	5.02	+.01
5.02	4.95½	Sep	4.99½	4.99½	4.99	4.99	—.00½
5.14	4.89½	Nov	5.03	5.04	5.01½	5.02	—.00½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,890
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,076 up 336

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

160.90	137.50	Sep	156.00	156.00	153.20	153.60	—1.40
162.10	136.00	Oct	151.90	152.10	150.60	151.20	—.10
162.10	136.80	Dec	152.40	152.70	150.90	151.60	—.30
163.10	136.00	Jan	153.00	153.00	151.60	152.20	
163.10	143.00	Mar	154.50	154.50	153.00	154.00	+.30
169.70	143.00	May	155.50	155.50	154.20	155.20	—.50
159.00	146.10	Jul	155.50	155.80	154.50	155.20	—.80
155.50	147.00	Aug				153.70	
156.00	150.00	Sep				152.70	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,514
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,518 up 378

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

24.05	12.95	Sep	13.55	13.65	13.41	13.54	+.05
22.80	13.10	Oct	13.53	13.70	13.46	13.56	+.09
22.50	13.63	Dec	14.09	14.20	14.05	14.15	+.09
22.35	13.81	Jan	14.25	14.43	14.28	14.26	+.07
20.25	14.10	Mar	14.55	14.73	14.48	14.55	+.06
20.90	14.40	May	14.80	14.90	14.75	14.75	+.08
18.70	14.55	Jul	15.00	15.10	14.85	14.85	+.03
18.40	14.65	Aug	15.10	15.10	14.90	14.90	
16.00	14.68	Sep				14.92	—.03
15.05	14.82	Oct				14.95	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,104
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,190 off 51

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

62.60	49.45	Oct	62.00	62.65	61.47	62.58	+.55
61.75	51.40	Dec	58.60	59.25	58.30	59.07	+.25
60.50	51.70	Feb	57.80	58.45	57.75	58.32	+.40
59.87	52.30	Apr	58.60	59.15	58.52	58.80	+.35
60.06	54.25	Jun	58.02	58.45	58.00	58.45	+.25
58.00	56.50	Aug	57.00	57.00	56.95	57.20	+.18

Est. Sales 16,933 Prev. Sales 15,177
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,409 up 131

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

64.82	52.40	Sep	63.70	63.95	63.50	63.95	+.30
65.12	52.85	Oct	64.60	65.00	64.30	64.95	+.33
65.95	54.15	Nov	65.15	65.50	64.90	65.40	+.30
65.70	56.25	Jan	64.80	65.20	64.60	65.20	+.20
65.55	56.75	Mar	64.25	64.35	63.95	64.35	
64.90	57.08	Apr	63.75	64.00	63.65	64.00	+.03
63.60	61.50	May	62.80	63.15	62.80	63.15	

Est. Sales 1,554 Prev. Sales 883
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,001 off 97

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

59.20	36.50	Oct	57.80	58.10	57.55	57.80	—.20
57.60	38.27	Dec	56.25	56.97	56.10	56.80	+.15
54.00	40.00	Feb	54.85	55.57	54.62	55.35	+.30
50.75	37.20	Apr	50.00	50.47	49.80	50.40	+.38
51.85	39.00	Jun	51.10	51.60	51.10	51.60	+.10
50.90	40.20	Jul	50.60	50.72	50.05	50.72	+.27
48.30	42.75	Aug	47.55	48.70	47.52	48.35	+.55
44.70	41.20	Oct	44.05	44.75	44.05	44.40	+.30
44.80	43.10	Dec	44.75	44.75	44.00	44.70	+.40

Est. Sales 6,511 Prev. Sales 9,913
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,112 up 431

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

81.85	54.40	Feb	78.90	79.70	77.45	79.00	+.28
80.47	56.30	Mar	78.00	78.80	76.85	77.95	+.03
79.87	58.00	May	77.00	77.75	75.95	77.10	+.25
77.50	59.40	Jul	75.90	76.30	75.10	76.20	+.33
74.60	65.92	Aug	72.65	73.00	72.00	73.32	+.35

Est. Sales 4,787 Prev. Sales 6,334
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,342 up 308

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

282.75	137.50	Sep	199.55	199.55	195.00	196.88	—2.25
287.10	138.00	Dec	200.81	200.81	195.50	197.20	—3.41
290.33	156.75	Mar	196.60	196.75	193.22	193.22	—4.00
291.83	142.25	May	194.90	195.25	191.42	191.42	—4.00
266.25	168.00	Jul	194.25	194.25	191.40	191.50	—4.00
255.80	171.50	Sep	194.00	194.00	191.00	190.00	—3.50
195.00	180.00	Dec	194.80	194.80	191.00	190.00	—3.13

Est. Sales 4,815 Prev. Sales 3,379
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,138 up 105

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

9.40	4.82	Oct	4.88	5.13	4.88	5.08	+.20
9.50	5.34	Jan	5.55	5.68	5.54	5.60	+.10
9.44	5.83	Mar	5.99	6.14	5.99	6.10	+.11
9.82	6.08	May	6.23	6.39	6.23	6.32	+.08
7.92	6.32	Jul	6.41	6.56	6.41	6.52	+.09
7.92	6.32	Sep	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.85	+.08
9.40	6.52	Oct	6.67	6.78	6.67	6.73	+.05

Est. Sales 11,208 Prev. Sales 9,123
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,181 off 467

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

2430	1712	Sep	2048	2048	2048	2041	—13
2425	1776	Dec	2090	2103	2083	2101	—12
2285	1825	Mar	2139	2153	2134	2151	—9
2237	1863	May	2163	2174	2163	2174	—12
2257	1875	Jul	2180	2180	2180	2189	—12
2245	1904	Sep	2198	2210	2198	2210	—10
2280	2060	Dec	2220	2249	2215	2226	—16

Est. Sales 2,810 Prev. Sales 3,281
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,738 off 405

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

127.25	82.00	Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	101.90	+.90
125.00	82.50	Nov	103.80	103.60	103.00	103.15	—.05
113.00	83.75	Jan	104.75	105.00	104.50	104.65	—.10
122.00	83.90	Mar	106.15	106.40	105.85	106.85	+.20
109.90	84.50	May				107.20	+.05
110.60	84.75	Jul	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.10	+.10
111.50	107.00	Sep				109.40	+.10
112.00	108.00	Nov				109.80	—.10
		Jan				109.80	—.10

Est. Sales 258 Prev. Sales 171
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,733 off 26

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

70.90	56.60	Sep	60.60	60.60	60.00	59.85	—.55
		Oct				60.00	—.55
		Nov				60.25	—.50
70.30	57.50	Dec	61.30	61.30	60.50	60.55	—.45
70.20	58.00	Jan				60.70	—.45
70.00	58.20	Mar	61.75	61.75	61.00	61.05	—.50
70.10	58.60	May	61.70	64.10	61.50	61.40	—.45
69.95	59.20	Jul	62.00	62.10	62.00	61.70	—.45
70.35	59.45	Sep				62.00	—.45
69.50	60.05	Dec	62.90	63.05	62.90	62.55	—.35
70.80	60.65	Jan				62.70	—.35
68.50	60.70	Mar				63.05	—.35
63.30	61.30	May	64.10	64.10	64.10	63.40	—.35
		Jul				63.75	—.35

Est. Sales 3,300 Prev. Sales 3,912
Prev. Day Open Int. 59,048 off 275

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

61.20	46.90	Sep	52.90	52.98	52.90	52.70	—.50
		Oct				52.90	—.50
		Nov				53.25	—.50
61.75	48.95	Dec	53.90	53.90	53.45	53.50	—.50
57.60	56.80	Jan				53.70	—.50
59.40	51.55	Mar				53.80	—.50
57.65	49.40	May				54.10	—.50
60.45	50.00	Jul				54.35	—.50
52.15	51.50	Sep				54.55	—.50
		Dec				54.65	—.50
		Jan				54.85	—.50
		Mar				54.95	—.50
		May				55.05	—.50
		Jul				55.15	—.50

Est. Sales 75 Prev. Sales 108
Prev. Day Open Int. 910 up 22

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

940.0	493.0	Sep	575.0	575.0	564.0	569.2	+2.8
529.0	523.0	Oct				571.8	+2.8
		Nov				574.0	+2.8
799.0	503.0	Dec	580.0	584.0	569.0	577.3	+2.8
789.0	510.5	Jan	584.0	584.0	579.5	580.0	+2.8
770.0	511.0	Mar	588.0	591.0	577.0	585.5	+2.8
752.0	520.0	May	591.0	595.0	585.0	591.4	+2.8
746.0	525.0	Jul	595.0	600.0	597.0	597.4	+2.8
729.2	530.0	Sep	605.0	605.0	597.0	603.4	+2.8
694.0	545.5	Dec	619.0	619.0	605.0	612.2	+2.8
607.0	555.0	Jan				616.6	+2.8
622.0	555.0	Mar	634.0	634.0	619.0	622.7	+2.8
632.0	567.0	May	634.0	634.0	628.0	631.3	+2.8
624.0	585.0	Jul				639.1	+2.8

Est. Sales 25,000 Prev. Sales 37,047
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,542 up 2,716

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

677.10	560.00	Sep	635.00	640.00	621.00	622.90	—23.80
682.00	303.50	Oct	637.80	639.90	627.70	627.70	—25.00
686.40	347.00	Jan	642.00	645.00	631.40	631.40	—25.00
689.50	361.00	Apr	638.00	641.00	633.90	633.90	—25.00
695.00	417.00	Jul	640.00	644.00	637.40	637.40	—25.00
696.80	464.00	Oct	642.00	650.00	641.40	641.40	—25.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,246
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,385 off 470

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

153.00	94.00	Sep	144.80	144.00	138.75	139.45	—5.85
158.00	115.50	Oct	136.15	142.50	134.15	139.20	—3.95
153.90	94.25	Dec	145.80	144.00	136.50	139.20	—3.95
152.50	102.00	Mar	143.25	143.25	136.25	139.20	—3.95
153.00	112.90	Jun	143.00	143.00	138.00	139.20	—6.70
151.50	143.00	Sep				139.20	—7.45

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,161
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,271 up 141

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

423.00	350.50	Sep	410.70	410.70	410.70	409.10	—1.90
427.00	331.50	Oct	413.00	414.50	409.40	410.50	—2.00
411.10	411.10	Nov				412.50	—2.00
430.00	336.50	Dec	417.00	418.80	413.00	414.40	—2.00
434.50	337.30	Feb	420.30	421.50	414.50	418.00	—2.00
436.00	346.30	Apr	424.00	425.30	420.00	421.30	—2.00
441.00	350.50	Jun	428.00	428.30	423.80	424.80	—2.00
443.50	356.00	Aug	428.20	430.50	428.20	428.50	—2.00
448.50	361.00	Oct	433.00	435.50	432.90	432.30	—2.00
451.50	365.00	Dec	434.50	439.50	434.50	436.20	—2.00
452.50	371.50	Feb	442.00	443.80	441.90	440.40	—2.00
456.00	378.00	Apr	448.80	448.80	444.80	444.80	—2.00
463.50	399.00	Jun	451.00	451.00	450.00	449.30	—2.00

Est. Sales 33,000 Prev. Sales 68,289
Prev. Day Open Int. 153,644 up 760

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

94.97	88.88	Sep	94.75	94.78	94.75	94.77	+.04
95.08	89.05	Dec	94.76	94.79	94.75	94.75	+.03
95.07	89.58	Mar	94.69	94.73	94.68	94.69	+.04
94.89	90.58	Jun	94.52	94.54	94.49	94.49	+.03
94.66	90.83	Sep	94.26	94.26	94.28	94.20	+.03
94.34	91.48	Dec	93.89	93.89	93.86	93.86	+.02
94.07	92.18	Mar	93.54	93.54	93.51	93.52	+.02
94.03	93.13	Jun				93.17	+.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,878
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,377 off 2,622

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

105-5	80-7	Sep	102-19	102-21	102-8	102-13	+11
104-15	80-2	Dec	101-16	101-23	101-8	101-13	+12
103-16	89-15	Mar	100-20	100-23	100-11	100-15	+11
101-22	99-10	Jun	99-17	99-19	99-15	99-18	+8

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,161
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,805 up 1,378

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

104-20	56-29	Sep	97-21	97-29	97-6	97-18	+26
103-25	56-25	Dec	96-22	96-31	96-8	96-19	+26
102-30	56-27	Mar	95-24	95-30	95-9	95-19	+26
103-5	63-12	Jun	94-23	94-25	94-9	94-18	+26
101-22	63-4	Sep	93-21	93-21	93-13	93-18	+26
101-10	62-24	Dec	92-23	92-23	92-15	92-20	+26
100-26	67	Mar	91-29	91-29	91-19	91-25	+27
99-23	66-25	Jun	90-28	91	90-26	91	+27
99-12	74-8	Sep	90-6	90-10	90-4	90-10	+27
99-2	85-16	Dec	89-18	89-22	89-16	89-22	+27
95-10	89-12	Mar				89-5	+27

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 214,241
Prev. Day Open Int. 182,862 up 1,562

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

100-1	79-10	Sep	97-8	97-17	97-5	97-17	+24
100-8	88-20	Dec	96-18	97	96-16	96-30	+27
100-1	93-5	Mar	96-20	96-20	96-10	96-20	+28

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,486
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,848 off 256

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct

94.50	87.86	Sep	94.45	94.45	94.40	94.40	
94.50	88.34	Dec				94.34	+.03
91.15	91.15	Sep				93.64	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 27

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

94.34	87.08	Sep	94.05	94.08	94.05	94.05	+.01
94.41	87.28	Dec	94.02	94.07	94.00	94.01	+.04
94.32	87.64	Mar	93.85	93.91	93.85	93.85	+.04
94.13	88.84	Jun	93.62	93.67	93.61	93.61	+.04
93.82	89.29	Sep	93.31	93.31	93.27	93.28	+.05
93.48	90.18	Dec	92.95	92.95	92.89	92.90	+.04
93.10	90.94	Mar	92.55	92.55	92.55	92.52	+.04
92.78	91.49	Jun	92.13	92.13	92.11	92.14	+.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 68,088
Prev. Day Open Int. 218,840 up 936

EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units

103.68	87.40	Sep	101.92	101.94	101.65	101.80	+.36
103.20	94.86	Dec	101.73	101.73	101.35	101.50	+.38

Est. Sales 77 Prev. Sales 42
Prev. Day Open Int. 150 up 15

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

1.5435	1.3540	Sep	1.4855	1.4885	1.4725	1.4745	—110
1.5360	1.3250	Dec	1.4720	1.4735	1.4578	1.4600	—110
1.5170	1.4340	Mar	1.4485	1.4485	1.4400	1.4470	—110
1.4630	1.4230	Jun	1.4308	1.4300	1.4300	1.4340	—110

Est. Sales 15,863 Prev. Sales 11,629
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,489 off 1,449

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

.7305	.6809	Sep	.7230	.7243	.7222	.7242	+23
.7285	.6790	Dec	.7189	.7283	.7179	.7200	+25
.7256	.6770	Mar	.7140	.7158	.7137	.7155	+25
.7243	.6995	Jun	.7100	.7125	.7100	.7110	+16
.7038	.6950	Sep	.7075	.7075	.7075	.7065	+29

Est. Sales 4,252 Prev. Sales 3,044
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,324 off 529

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

.15060	.12900	Sep	.15000	.15000	.15000	.15000	—15
.14960	.14300	Dec				.14700	
.14925	.14650	Mar				.14650	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4
Prev. Day Open Int. 258 up 1

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

.4947	.3762	Sep	.4864		.4829	.4838	+21
.4964	.4090	Dec	.4864	.4883	.4848	.4857	+21
.4978	.4370	Mar	.4889	.4893	.4870	.4876	+23
.4920	.4920	Jun				.4873	

Est. Sales 29,973 Prev. Sales 44,138
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,556 off 3,473

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

		Jun	.006490	.006490	.006490	.006490	+6
.006546	.004690	Sep	.006418	.006430	.006414	.006423	+10
.006566	.004720	Dec	.006439	.006449	.006432	.006442	+11
.006591	.005850	Mar	.006457	.006464	.006457	.006462	+11

Est. Sales 29,225 Prev. Sales 22,563
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,926 off 4,090

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

.6134	.4790	Sep	.5947	.5987	.5933	.5958	+47
.6159	.4878	Dec	.5976	.6016	.5962	.5986	+50
.6184	.5125	Mar	.5997	.6048	.5995	.6010	+47
.6130	.6028	Jun	.6030	.6030	.6030	.6040	—60

Est. Sales 37,023 Prev. Sales 37,765
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,761 off 3,181

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

203.50	142.50	Sep	197.50	198.30	194.30	195.00	—2.50
184.90	146.00	Nov	183.60	183.60	177.40	177.40	—4.80
182.00	150.00	Jan	177.50	177.50	172.80	172.90	—3.70
180.50	153.00	Mar	175.00	175.00	171.50	172.00	—2.50
178.50	155.50	May	174.50	174.50	172.80	173.50	—2.30
177.60	155.10	Jul	174.50	174.50	174.50	175.80	
177.80	163.50	Sep	175.00	175.00	175.80	175.70	—1.10

Est. Sales 1,708 Prev. Sales 2,025
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,167 up 5

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

65.50	29.50	Oct	41.00	42.33	38.33	38.33	—2.00
59.25	30.15	Dec	42.00	43.00	39.17	39.17	—2.00
49.50	30.95	Mar	43.01	44.15	40.28	40.28	—2.00
52.75	31.56	May	43.90	44.80	41.00	41.00	—2.00
46.80	32.32	Jul	44.50	45.00	41.59	41.59	—2.00
43.65	33.50	Oct	45.00	45.50	42.68	42.68	—2.00
45.49	34.40	Dec	46.00	47.00	43.69	43.69	—2.00

Est. Sales 15,800 Prev. Sales 9,050
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,925 off 263

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

73.55	31.50	Oct	41.90	42.98	41.60	41.80	—1.49
73.40	32.40	Nov	42.75	44.20	43.00	42.00	—1.72
73.20	33.05	Dec	43.80	45.40	43.20	43.25	—1.61
61.00	33.85	Jan	45.20	45.90	44.80	44.80	—1.70
61.00	34.50	Feb	45.38	46.15	44.70	44.70	—2.00
46.40	32.25	Mar	42.70	43.55	42.70	42.70	—1.38
45.40	32.50	Apr	42.20	42.25	41.80	41.00	—1.38
43.90	38.90	May	40.00	40.70	40.00	40.50	—.60
43.70	38.75	Jun	39.79	40.00	39.75	40.00	—.75
40.00	40.00	Aug	41.60	41.60	41.00	41.20	—.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,891
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,336 up 727

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

26.73	10.10	Oct	15.40	15.53	15.18	15.30	—.32
26.40	10.25	Nov	15.28	15.53	15.20	15.39	—.24
26.45	10.40	Dec	15.26	15.44	15.10	15.38	—.26
26.30	10.45	Jan	15.05	15.30	15.08	15.12	—.31
24.90	10.50	Feb	14.90	15.18	14.80	14.95	—.38
17.90	10.55	Mar	14.85	15.05	14.75	14.80	—.43
16.00	10.60	Apr	14.80	14.95	14.75	14.75	—.40
16.00	10.70	May	14.95	15.00	14.75	14.75	—.34
16.00	10.70	Jun	14.70	14.90	14.70	14.90	—.13
15.93	10.85	Jul	14.75	14.90	14.75	14.90	—.07

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 52,449
Prev. Day Open Int. 103,371 up 1,999

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

255.30	187.00	Sep	250.40	251.20	247.00	248.35	—.80
257.25	209.50	Dec	252.10	252.50	248.20	249.60	—.85
258.45	234.50	Mar	253.50	253.50	249.50	250.90	—1.00
259.20	236.30	Jun	255.50	255.50	251.90	252.90	—1.10

Est. Sales 93,205 Prev. Sales 96,439
Prev. Day Open Int. 107,107 off 1,120

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

260.35	199.45	Sep	237.00	237.60	232.40	233.20	—3.05
250.10	218.70	Dec	236.20	236.40	231.30	231.65	—3.45
258.00	221.50	Mar	233.00	233.00	231.70	231.70	—3.55

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,203
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,167 up 230

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

146.80	108.10	Sep	143.40	144.10	141.40	142.40	—.60
148.00	121.10	Dec	144.35	144.90	142.00	143.15	—.60
148.95	135.30	Mar	145.25	145.80	143.45	143.90	—.60
149.00	134.20	Jun	146.50	146.50	144.45	144.65	—.60

Est. Sales 14,348 Prev. Sales 16,352
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,311 up 827

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	905.20 f	905.30 f
Reuters	1,487.30	1,483.90
D.J. Futures	123.24	124.40
Com. Research	N.A.	211.22

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Currency Options

Sept. 9

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	r	r	8.85	r	r	1.50
147.59	145	2.65	3.40	4.40	0.10	0.90	3.25
147.59	150	0.10	1.10	2.20	2.40	3.15	5.50
147.59	155	r	r	1.10	r	r	r
147.59	160	r	r	r	r	r	13.40
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	72	0.39	r	0.76	r	r	r
72.41	73	0.04	r	r	0.40	r	r
72.41	74	r	r	0.20	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	43	5.50	s	r	r	s	r
48.38	44	4.40	r	r	r	r	r
48.38	45	r	r	r	r	r	0.24
48.38	46	2.50	r	2.96	r	r	0.38
48.38	47	1.50	r	r	r	0.26	0.71
48.38	48	0.47	0.95	1.72	0.11	0.55	1.12
48.38	49	r	0.49	1.16	0.56	0.97	1.52
48.38	50	r	0.22	0.80	r	1.80	r
48.38	51	r	r	0.53	r	r	r
48.38	52	r	0.04	0.36	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	120	28.50	s	r		s	r
148.47	145	3.20	s	r		s	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	61	r	r	r	r	r	0.52
64.22	62	2.17	r	r	0.01	r	r
64.22	63	1.20	1.67	2.39	0.03	0.42	1.05
64.22	64	0.42	1.04	r	0.22	0.82	r
64.22	65	0.06	0.58	1.43	0.76	1.36	r
64.22	66	0.07	r	1.03	r	r	r
64.22	67	r	0.14	0.73	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	52	r	s	7.45	r	s	r
59.50	53	6.23	s	r	r	s	r
59.50	54	5.68	r	5.85	r	r	r
59.50	55	4.58	r	r	r	r	r
59.50	56	r	r	r	r	r	0.44
59.50	57	r	r	r	0.01	0.19	0.65
59.50	58	r	r	r	0.04	0.36	r
59.50	59	0.71	r	2.06	0.21	0.77	1.38
59.50	60	0.15	0.70	1.73	0.66	1.37	r
59.50	61	0.03	0.52	1.25	1.53	1.70	2.40
59.50	62	r	r	0.93	r	r	r
59.50	63	r	0.13	r	r	r	r
59.50	64	r	r	0.48	r	r	r
59.50	65	r	r	0.23	r	r	r

Total call vol. 11,798 Call open int. 367,729
Total put vol. 14,158 Put open int. 436,718
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
34⅝	16¾	MinPL s	1.52	5.4	12	807	28⅛	27½	28	+⅜
7⅜	4⅛	Mitel			1	174	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅝	26¼	Mobil	2.20	5.9	11	15026	37½	36⅞	37⅜	+⅜
3⅝	⅞	MobHo				34	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
47¼	26¾	Mohasc	.48	1.3	19	92	37½	36¼	37	—½
3½	1¼	MohkDt				446	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
79½	46	MonCa	1.05l		9	173	68¾	68⅛	68⅜	—⅛
64	48⅛	MonCa pf	3.00	5.2		32	58	58	58	
19⅞	13⅝	Monrch	.80	5.4	26	46	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
76¼	40⅜	Monsan	2.40	3.4		4087	77	75⅝	76⅜	+⅝
43⅞	26¾	MonPw	2.48	6.5	7	567	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+⅜
23½	17⅜	MonSt	1.80a	7.8		85	23	22⅞	23	+¼
11½	8¼	MONY	.88	8.1	14	150	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
27⅝	17½	Moore	.72	3.1	15	644	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
28¼	14½	MoorM	.52	2.6		413	20⅛	19½	19⅞	+1⅛
32⅜	24¼	MorM pf	2.50	9.2		17	27¼	27	27¼	+½
96	44	Morgan	2.45	2.8	9	3602	88¼	86	86½	—2⅛
16⅝	8⅝	MorKeg s	.16	1.3	11	147	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+½
79½	61⅜	MorgSn	.17e	.2		564	71¼	70⅛	70½	—2⅛
52¼	39¼	MorKnd	1.48	3.2	12	165	46⅛	45¼	46	+⅛
31¼	19½	MorseS	.80	2.8	19	116	28½	28	28⅛	—⅛
23⅝	16⅛	MtgRlty	1.80a	8.0	11	146	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+⅝
40½	30	Morton	.70	1.9	13	911	36⅝	36⅛	36½	
50	29⅝	Motorla	.64	1.4	53	7819	44⅝	43⅜	44¼	+⅞
24⅝	15	Munfrd	.54	2.6	19	22	21½	21	21	—¼
18⅝	7⅛	Munsg s				639	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+½
33¼	20⅛	MurpO	1.00	3.8	18	3317	26⅜	26	26	—⅜
25¼	17⅞	MurryO	.60	2.6	15	43	22¾	22	23	
16⅝	13¼	MutOm	1.44	8.7		57	16½	16⅛	16½	
8⅝	1⅝	MyerL				180	3⅛	3½	3½	—⅛
18	9	Mylan s			21	843	13¾	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
		N								
28⅝	14½	NAFCO	1.00b	5.7	21	26	18	17½	17½	—½
56¼	29⅝	NBD	1.60	3.1	9	326	52½	51¼	52⅛	—⅜
16⅝	9¼	NBI				49	10⅛	10	10	
33½	18¼	NCH	.72	2.5	15	27	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
55½	33⅞	NCNB	1.52	3.1	18	516	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—⅜
57	31	NCR	.92	1.7	17	4499	54¼	53	53⅞	
5⅛	3⅜	NL Ind n	.08	1.6		524x	5	4⅝	4⅞	
12½	10⅛	NL Ind pf				1496x	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
59½	41⅛	NWA	.90	1.9	29	1252x	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅜
29⅝	18⅛	Nacco s	.50	1.8	7	35	28½	28⅛	28½	
31¼	22	Nalco	1.20	4.4	16	738	27⅜	27	27	
28⅛	11⅜	Nashu s	.05l	.2	11	42	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
13½	7⅛	NtlCnv	.36	4.0	60	534	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
44⅞	29⅝	NatDist	2.20	5.5	16	1085	40⅝	40	40¼	+⅜
23⅝	11¾	NatEdu s			28	88	18⅜	18½	18½	—½
9	3	NtEnt				75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
40½	25⅛	NatFGs	2.28	5.6	11	92	41	40½	40⅝	+⅜
28⅝	15¼	NII	.25	1.3		133	19½	18⅝	19	—⅛
59½	47	NII pf	5.00	9.5		3	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
25⅝	18⅜	NMedE	.56	2.2	21	4764	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
9	3⅜	NMineS			56	7	4¼		4½	
36½	27	NtPrest	1.14	3.4	15	24	34	33⅝	33⅝	
15⅝	8½	NtSemi				2848	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	
65⅝	45	NtSem pf	4.00	7.8		52	51⅝	50⅞	51	+⅛
39⅝	22⅝	NtSvl s	.82	2.3	16	173	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+⅛
15½	11⅜	NStand	.40	3.1	26	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
11⅝	6½	Navistr			14	3882	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Nav wtA				617	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3⅜	3⅛	Nav wtC				20	3½	3½	3½	
66½	47	Nav pfC				46	55	54½	55	+⅜
36⅛	20⅞	Nav pfD				32	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅝	9⅛	Nerco	.64	5.8	11	48	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
25⅝	14⅝	NevPw s	1.44	6.4	14	457	22½	21½	22⅝	+⅛
20	14⅝	NevP pf	1.60	8.3		7340z	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+½
22⅞	16⅞	NevP pf	1.95	9.0		7	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
25⅝	9½	NevSvL	.60	2.4	8	84	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
35¼	20⅛	NEngE s	1.92	6.2	10	6608	31⅜	30⅝	31	+⅛
33⅝	25	NJRsc	2.32	7.2	16	13x	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+⅛
14½	10	NPlnR s	.78	5.4	19	68x	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
38½	23⅛	NYSEG	2.64	7.4	9	955	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
44	31	NYS pf	3.75	9.3		120z	40½	40½	40½	
94½	72	NYS pf	8.80	9.5		150z	93	92½	92½	—½
26	17¼	NYS pf	2.12	8.7		15	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
36⅛	16¼	Newell	.70	2.7	12	235	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	—⅛
43⅝	25⅛	Nwhall s	.48	1.3	16	43	37½	37	37¼	+⅛
20¼	13⅛	Newhll	9.40e	70.3	2	124	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
10	6⅛	NwhlRs	.78e	9.9	8		8	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅝	8⅛	NwmlG n				447	15½	14⅝	15	—½
60	41	NwmtM	1.00	1.7	116	1176	58⅛	57⅛	58	—⅜
1⅜	⅜	Nwpark				267	⅝	½	⅝	
32⅝	25⅝	NewaLd n				12	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
25½	17½	NiaMP	2.08	9.0	8	3714	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+⅜
32⅜	25¾	NiaM pf	3.40	9.4		900z	36	35	36	
35⅞	27½	NiaM pf	3.60	9.5						
45⅜	33⅛	NiaM pf	4.10	9.3						
29	24⅜	NiaM pf	2.42e	9.4		502	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
28⅝	20½	NiaM pf	1.92e	8.7		10	22½	22⅛	22½	
87	64	NiaM pf	7.72	9.4		500z	82	82	82	
17	14½	NiagSh	1.61e	9.9		74	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
18⅝	12	Nicolet	.12	.7	9	395	17⅜	16⅝	17	
31½	19	NICOR	1.88	6.1	590	775	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
30⅝	21⅛	NICO pf	1.90	6.3						
15⅝	7⅜	NoblAf	.12b	1.1		402	11⅜	11	11	—⅛
21¼	7⅜	NordR s			16	494	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
97¼	66	NorfkSo	3.40	4.0	10	1118	85⅛	83⅞	84⅝	+⅜
23	16⅝	Norsk n	.65e	2.9		2448	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
28⅛	20⅝	Norstr s	1.28	4.6	10	220	28⅛	27⅝	28	+½
33⅝	44⅝	Norstr pf	3.44e	7.2		15	48		48	
32⅛	18⅝	Nortek	.20	1.0	4	742	20⅛	19⅝	20	
25⅝	14⅝	NAPhil	1.00	2.4	26	149	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	
21⅛	15⅝	NEurO	2.36e	12.1	8	103	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅛	14½	NoestUt	1.68	6.7	9	2962	25⅛	25	25¼	
12⅞	8⅝	NIndPS			11	1727	12	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
47⅛	32½	NIPS pf	3.36e	8.4		229	40½	40	40	
40⅝	22⅛	NoSIP s	1.90		12	960	39⅛	38	38⅝	
43⅞	33⅜	NSPw pf	3.60	8.8		3520z	41	40⅝	40⅝	
62½	46⅛	NSP pf	4.16	7.4		270z	57	56½	57	+1
97⅝	63⅝	NSPw pf	7.00	7.7		1500z	91½	91⅝	91⅝	+1⅛
38⅝	25¼	NorTel	.40			1355	30⅞	29⅝	30	—⅜
4⅞	2⅜	Nthgat g				147	4⅛	4	4⅛	
48⅜	28⅝	Nortrp	1.20	2.6	15	1198	45⅞	44⅜	45⅝	+1⅝
31½	40	NwCP pf	4.03e	9.8		139	41⅛	41	41⅛	
29⅝	21½	NwtP pf	2.50	10.3		30	24		24	
43	33	Norton	2.00	5.2	16	164	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	
41⅝	22⅝	Norwst	1.80	4.5	13	757	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	
35½	22⅛	Novo	.34e	1.1	13	320	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	
46⅝	26⅛	Nucor s	.32	.9	12	1437	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+⅝
73¼	38⅝	Nynex s	3.48	5.1	12	3149	69⅞	68⅛	69⅝	+1⅛
		O								
3	¾	Oakind			5	206	1⅜	1	1⅛	+⅛
34⅝	27¾	OakiteP	1.52	5.2	15	5	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	—⅛
34⅝	22⅝	OcciPet	2.50	8.7	7	6657	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
15⅝	9	OcciP wt				15	12⅞	12	12⅞	
59½	52⅝	OcciP pf	6.25	11.1		3	56¼	56	56¼	
110⅝	101⅛	OcciP pf	14.62	14.4		287	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	—1
23⅛	10⅛	ODECO	.35l			30	21⅝	21	21⅛	—⅛
42½	29½	Ogden	1.80	4.5		229	40⅝	39⅞	40	
22⅞	14⅜	OhioEd	1.92	9.5	8	4971	21⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
42½	29⅞	OhEd pf	3.90	10.0		110z	39	39	39	
46	33¼	OhEd pf	4.40	10.2		300z	44	43	43	
75½	51	OhEd pf	7.24	10.0		17300z	73¼	71⅞	72½	+⅞
76	55⅞	OhEd pf	7.36	10.1		1300z	73	73	73	
27½	21⅞	OhEd pf	2.46e	11.1						
84¼	62	OhEd pf	8.20	10.8		100z	76	76	76	
44	30	OhEd pf	3.50	11.0		18	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+1⅛
32	27	OhEd pf	3.92	11.6		30	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	
34⅝	29⅞	OhEd pr	3.92	11.6						
22¼	14⅞	OhEd pf	1.80	9.1		181	21	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
94	70	OhEd pf	9.12	10.2		11860z	89	89	89	
87¼	65	OhEd pf	8.64	10.2		3900z	85	85	85	
102	88⅛	OhEd pf	10.20	10.5		100z	100	100	100	
16⅝	10⅛	OhMatr	.40	3.3	33	163	12⅛	12	12⅛	
91½	65⅝	OhP pfB	7.60	8.7		20z	87½	87½	87½	—1
92	65	OhP pfC	7.60	8.5		2700z	89½	88½	89½	+1¼
33⅝	29⅜	OhP pfH	3.75	12.4		14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
26¾	19⅞	OhP pfG	2.27	8.9		10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
118½	106	OhP pfA	14.00	12.4		330z	114	113	113	—1¼
117½	107	OhP pfA	13.44	12.1		110z	111	111	111	
38⅝	21⅛	OklaGE	2.08	6.0	15	923	35⅛	34½	34⅝	+⅛
11½	8½	OklaG pf	.80	7.3		402z	11	10⅞	11	
53¼	30⅜	Olin	1.50	3.4		215	44½	44	44⅛	
9	5⅜	Omnicre			28	24	7⅛		7¼	
18⅝	11⅞	Oneida	.40	3.4	28	61	12	11⅝	11⅞	
33	27⅛	ONEOK	2.56	8.8	13	286	32½	31⅞	32⅜	—⅜
40	24⅜	OranRk	2.18	6.1	11	352	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+⅜
10½	6⅛	Orange				61	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
40¼	23⅞	OrionC	.76	2.3		43	33⅜	32½	33¼	+⅛
34¼	23	OrionC pf	1.12	7.2		25	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9	OrionP				599	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
11½	7	Orion pf	.50	5.1		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38½	20⅛	OutbdM	.64	2.3	18	456	27⅝	26⅞	27½	—½
36	16	OvrnT s	.48	1.4	21	651	33½	32⅝	33⅛	
30¼	13	OvShip	.50	2.1	19	184	24⅛	23½	23½	—⅝
82½	32½	OwenC	1.40	1.8	17	1727	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	+⅛
45⅝	22⅜	OwnIll s	.95	2.4	14	2126	42	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
18⅝	11⅞	Oxford	.46	3.3	15	151	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
		P								
41	29⅝	PHH	1.04	3.5	13	468	30⅛	30	30⅛	—¼
72	42⅝	PPG	1.92	2.8	14	2374	70⅝	69	69⅛	—½
34½	28⅝	PSA	.60	2.0		215	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
17⅛	13½	PacAS	1.54	9.1		32	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+⅛
27½	17⅛	PacGE	1.92	7.6	10	11930x	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
57½	39½	PacLtg	3.48	6.9	77	2140	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛	—½
17⅞	8¾	PacRes			12	167	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
26⅛	16⅜	PacRs pf	2.00	7.8		21	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
17⅞	12⅝	PacSci	.48	2.7	16	30	15⅛	14⅞	15	
62¼	34	PacTel s	3.04	5.5	12	5478	56⅛	55	55⅛	+½
38	27⅛	Pacificp	2.40	6.8	11	627	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
35⅝	20⅛	PainW s	.52	1.8	14	2583	29	28⅛	28⅞	+⅛
35	25⅝	PainW pf	2.25	7.6		57	30⅛	29½	29½	—½
9½	5⅛	PanAm				1220	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
3⅝	1¼	PanA wt				34	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
24⅝	13	Panedck n	.20	1.2	15	938	17⅛	16½	16⅝	—⅛
50⅛	32⅝	PanhEC	2.30	4.9		6831	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	—½
26⅛	25½	PanEP n				689	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
28⅛	17½	Panill n			13	697	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
36	17⅛	Pansph			17	559	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Pardyn				357	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
18⅝	12⅛	ParkEl	.12	.8	19	24	16	16	16	
5⅛	2⅛	ParkDrl	.04	1.0		107	4	3⅞	4	
30½	20⅛	ParkH s	.80	2.9	14	453	27½	27	27⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PatPtr s				40	3	3	3	
19⅝	11⅛	PayNP	.64	5.2	13	1381	13⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
27⅛	13⅛	PayCsh	.16	.8	17	650	20⅛	19½	19¾	—⅛
¾		Pengo				48	¾		¾	+⅛
62	45	PenCen			23	350	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+⅛
86¾	46½	Penney	2.48	3.2	15	1884	77	76½	76½	+⅛
45⅛	29⅛	PaPL	2.60	6.7	14	1589	39	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
52⅝	35⅛	PaPL pf	4.40	8.4		200z	52⅝	52½	52½	+1½
53⅝	35⅝	PaPL pf	4.50	9.0		270z	51½	50	50	
70	69	PaPL pf	8.40	8.9		200z	94	94	94	
105½	91	PaPL pf	9.24	9.0		100z	102½	102	102½	+1¾
110½	97	PaPL pr	11.08	10.1		150z	110	109	109	+1
111	102⅛	PaPL pr	13.00	11.7		30z	111	111	111	+2
98½	70⅛	PaPL pf	8.70	9.0		280z	97	96⅛	97	+⅛
59	36	Pennwl	2.20	4.4		200	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
87½	54	Pennw pf	2.50	3.3		5	75½	75½	75½	
34⅛	22⅜	Pennw pf	1.60	5.2		33	31	30⅝	30⅞	
91	44	Pennzol	2.20	3.9	22	678	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	+⅛
23⅛	14⅝	PeopEn	1.32	5.8	10	382	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
48⅛	21⅛	PepBoy	.22	.6	29	651	41⅛	41	41⅛	
35⅞	19⅜	PepsiC s	.64	2.1	19	10817	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+1
36⅞	22	PerkEl	.60	2.2	9	924	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Prmian	.84e	12.7	6	352	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	PeryDr	.22	1.5	17	343	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
35⅛	19⅜	Petrie s	.70	2.6	16	1737	27⅛	27⅜	27¼	—⅛
30⅛	22⅝	PetRs	3.51e	11.6		126	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
19⅝	15⅝	PetRs pf	1.57	8.2		28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Ptrinv	.45e	18.9		25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
72⅝	43⅛	Pfizer	1.64	2.6	17	7456	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—⅝
32⅝	16	PhelpD			28	2846	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
63	48⅝	Phelp pr	5.00	9.2		47	54⅝	54½	54½	
24	14	PhilaEl	2.20	9.9	9	5750	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
46	38⅝	PhilE pf	4.30	9.6		500z	45	45	45	—½
47	32⅝	PhilE pf	4.40	9.8		100z	45	45	45	
50	33½	PhilE pf	4.68	9.5		1290z	50⅜	49	49	+¾
74	51⅝	PhilE pf	7.00	9.5		150z	74	73½	73½	—½
92½	63	PhilE pf	8.75	9.7		270z	92	90	90	—½
13⅝	9⅛	PhilE pf	1.41	10.3		68	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PhilE pf	1.33	10.2		95	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
83⅝	32	PhilE pf	7.85	9.7		240z	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—⅛
12⅝	9⅝	PhilE pf	1.28	10.3		96	12⅝	12½	12½	
134½	117⅝	PhilE pf	17.12	13.0		1160z	132	131	132	
124	105½	PhilE pf	15.25	12.6		100z	121½	121½	121½	—⅝
99	69	PhilE pf	9.50	9.8		220z	97	97	97	
83½	57⅝	PhilE pf	7.80	9.5		220z	82	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
80	55⅝	PhilE pf	7.75	9.9		170z	79	78⅛	78⅛	—⅛
18⅛	12⅝	PhilSb s				79	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
78	36	PhilMr s	2.30	3.3	12	14872x	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+⅛
19	9⅝	Phlpl s	.36	2.5	13	875	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
13½	9⅛	PhilPet	.40	3.5	10	8105	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
25½	19⅞	PhlP pf	2.41e	11.3		647	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
41⅝	24⅝	PhilVH	.40	1.0	14	15	38	38⅜		
47	28⅝	PiedA	.32	.7	12	1202	46⅝	46	46	
57	49⅝	PiedA pf				104	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	
22¼	15⅝	PieNG s	1.20	5.7	15					
22⅝	9⅝	Pier 1 s			22	213	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11½	9	PillsRe n	.12e	1.4						
82⅝	52⅝	Pilsbry	1.72	2.5	15	1973	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—⅛
29⅝	13⅝	PionrEl	.10e	.4						
68	37	PitnyB	1.32	2.0	16	590	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—1⅛
130½	74½	PitnB pf	2.12	1.6						
15⅛	10⅛	Pittstn			63	313	13			
26½	15	Plains n	.07	.3	58					
24	14⅝	PlanRs	.20	1.0	17	138	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
19½	8⅝	Planirn	.16	.9	13	61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—½
10⅝	5⅝	Playboy				45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
37⅝	19⅝	Plessy	.91e	3.3	14	9	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—1
14⅝	5	PogoPd	.20	3.8						
73⅝	30	Polarid	1.00	1.6	25	1181	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—⅛
26	10⅛	Pondrs	.40	1.9	17	417	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
24⅝	16½	PopeTal	.80b	3.8	22					
21½	14⅝	Portec	.60	3.4	39	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
36⅛	17⅝	PortGC	1.96	6.3	10	481	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅛
29⅝	23	PorG pf	2.60	9.0		11	29	28½	29	+⅛
35⅞	32⅝	PorG pf	4.40	12.6		59	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+½
35½	32	PorG pf	4.32	12.6		9	34⅝	34¼	34¼	—⅛
60	33	Potltch	1.56	2.6	19	563	60⅝	59⅝	60½	+1⅛
64¼	54	Potl pf	3.75	5.9		97	64⅝	64	64	+½
59¼	27½	PotmEl	2.36	4.9	12	1514	48⅛	47½	47⅞	+⅜
35½	22¼	Premin	.40	1.3	22	37	30⅜	30	30⅜	+⅜
29	19	Primk s	1.10	4.2	11	162	27	26⅜	26⅜	—¼
28	14½	PrimeC			20	1884	22⅝	21⅜	22	+⅛
45⅜	23	PrimM s	.08	.3	23	1624	32¼	30⅞	31⅞	—⅛
82½	55	ProctG	2.70	3.5	18	1964	77	75⅞	76½	+⅜
18⅝	12⅝	PrdRs	.28	1.6	22	111	17¼	17	17	—⅛
43½	28⅝	Praler	1.40	4.9		27	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
2¼	1⅛	PruRlC				66	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8⅝	7⅝	PruRl	.61e	7.6		69	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
22⅝	17½	PSvCol	2.00	9.4	16	826	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
90⅝	63	PSCol pf	7.15	8.6		20z	83	83	83	+½
26	19⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	8.8		10	24	24	24	—¼
13½	6⅝	PSInd			7	670	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
35	20⅜	PSin pfA				100z	34¼	34¼	34¼	
11⅝	6⅝	PSin pfB				1100z	11½	11⅜	11½	
71	42	PSin pfD				200z	69⅝	68¼	69⅝	+½
90	54	PSin pfE				30z	89	89	89	—1
79½	50	PSin pfG				2660z	79⅝	78⅝	79½	+½
11⅝	6⅝	PSvNH			4	437	9¼	8⅞	9	
25⅛	14⅝	PSNH pf				300z	19½	19	19	—½
25½	15¼	PNH pfB				1	20	20	20	
33¼	22⅝	PNH pfC				8	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
31¼	19⅝	PNH pfD				3	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅜
31⅝	19⅜	PNH pfE				72	25	24⅝	25	—¼
27⅝	16½	PNH pfF				15	21⅛	21	21	—⅜
28⅝	17⅝	PNH pfG				4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
37⅝	26¼	PSvNM	2.92	8.2	11	396	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+⅜
48¼	34⅝	PSvEG	2.96	7.0	11	2365	43	41¾	42	
51½	35	PSEG pf	4.08	8.2		50z	50	50	50	
54	36	PSEG pf	4.30	8.1		7470z	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	+⅜
64¼	43⅝	PSEG pf	5.05	8.3		50z	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
67½	45¼	PSEG pf	5.28	8.4		600z	63¼	63¼	63¼	—1
101⅝	70	PSEG pf	8.16	8.5		3780z	97⅝	95¾	96⅛	—⅝
26¼	19	PSEG pf	2.17	8.7		7	25¼	25	25	
27⅝	21¼	PSEG pf	2.43	9.3		24	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	—⅛
98¾	66	PSEG pf	7.70	8.1		1750z	95⅛	92⅝	95	
99⅝	68	PSEG pf	7.80	8.2		120z	95	95	95	
90¾	67	PSEG pf	8.08	9.1		100z	89	89	89	—1¾
94⅝	64½	PSEG pf	7.40	8.0		3640z	92	91¼	92	+2
3⅝	2⅛	Publick				109	3	3	3	
24⅝	12⅝	Pueblo	.16	.7	12	162	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—⅛
14½	6½	PR Cem	.05e	.4	8	115	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
25¼	13	PugetP	1.76	7.6	13	953	23½	23	23⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	PulPe n	.09e	1.0	22	856	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
24	10⅝	PulteHm	.12	1.0	18	131	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
24	15	Purolat	.64l	3.7		117	17⅝	17½	17½	
8	4⅝	Pyro			9	632	6¼	6	6⅛	
		Q								
84¾	49⅝	QuakOt	1.40	1.9	17	1150	77⅝	75	75½	—1
30	18⅝	QuakSO	.80a	3.1	12	169	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅝
8	3⅜	Quanex				382	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
35½	25⅝	Questar	1.72	5.8	13	121	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—½
40¾	19¾	QkReil	.28a	1.1	13	384	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
		R								
10	5¼	RBInd	.04l	.5		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20	9⅝	RJ Fin	.14	1.0	10	24	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
55¼	24¾	RJR Nb	1.48	3.0	13	8025	50⅛	48⅞	49⅞	+1
125¾	108	RJR pf	11.50	9.3		2	123½	123½	123½	+½
11⅞	6¼	RLC	.20	2.0	24	110	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—⅛
4	1⅞	RPC				5	2⅛	2¼	2¼	—⅛
28	16⅝	RTE	.40	2.5	12	83	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	—½
18¼	9¼	Radice			7	117	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
77	40⅝	RalsPur	1.18	1.6	15	2779	69⅝	67	68¾	+⅛
11	6⅛	Ramad			19	1175	7⅛	7	7⅛	
24¾	16⅜	Ranco	.84	3.8	13	136	22⅝	22	22⅜	+⅜
4¼	2⅝	RangrO				690	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
140	65½	Raycm	.44	.6	16	1063	73⅝	72¼	72½	+¼
13⅞	4½	Raymk				722	8⅝	8	8⅝	—⅛
27¼	19⅝	Raynr n	2.60	11.0		214	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
67⅞	46⅝	Raythn	1.80	2.8	13	1749	65½	64½	64½	—⅝
7⅛	1¼	ReadBt	.02j			530	2¼	2	2⅛	
17	5	RdBat pf	1.06j			4	6¼	6	6¼	
18⅝	3	RdBat pf	1.38j			29	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
18¼	12⅝	RltRef	1.40	7.9	9	21	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
16½	8¼	RecnEq			22	1037	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Redmn	.32	4.3	13	57	7⅝	7¼	7½	
15½	8⅝	Reece			53	1	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
1	¼	Regal				32	⅜	¼	⅜	—⅛
9⅝	8¼	RegIFn n				80	8¾	8⅝	8½	
39¼	25⅝	ReichC	.80	2.5		196	32¼	32	32¼	
14¼	7¼	RepGyp	.36	3.8	10	351	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
52½	29⅝	RpNY s	1.12	2.2	12	123x	52	51½	51⅝	+⅛
56¼	52	RNY pfA	3.89e	7.4		201x	52½	52⅛	52⅛	—⅜
35	21½	RepBk	1.64	6.3	8	504	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
30⅝	24¾	RepBk pf	2.12	7.7		288	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	—¼
32⅝	21⅞	RshCot	.32	1.0	14	62	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+¼
39⅞	24¼	Revco	.80	2.2	21	2470	36⅝	36	36¼	+¼
21⅞	10⅛	Revere				57	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
19¼	5⅛	Revlon				1502	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
30⅝	22	Rexhm	.70	2.4	13	13	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
22⅜	13½	Rexnrd	.44	2.5	12	1529	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—⅜
52¾	30¼	RevMtl	1.00	2.2		693	47⅝	45½	46	—1⅜
111	68⅛	RevM pf	4.50	4.5		1	99	99	99	—3
36¼	24	RevM pf	2.30	6.9		40	34¼	33¼	33½	—1
35½	21½	RiteAid	.58	1.8	19	778	32⅝	32	32⅝	—⅜
4⅝	⅝	RvrOak				166	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
69	37½	Robshw	1.20	1.7	18	153	70⅝	69⅝	70	+1
20⅝	13⅛	Robtsn	1.20l			32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
15⅝	6¼	viRobins			4	56	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
29⅝	19⅝	RochG	2.20	8.0	8	481	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
52	34	RochTl	2.56	5.2	13	131	49	48	48⅞	+⅝
22½	17½	RckCtr n	1.76	8.1		511	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
48⅝	31⅝	Rockwl	1.20	2.7	11	3147	44	42⅝	44	+⅜
13	9½	RodRn n			9	83	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
36⅝	20½	Rohm s	.80	2.3	18	1670	34⅝	33⅝	34½	—⅜
36⅝	26½	Rohr s			11	133	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅝
40¼	23⅝	RolnCm	.42	1.0	45	7	40⅝	40¼	40½	+¼
34⅛	9⅝	RollInE	.08	.3	38	448	30¼	29½	29⅝	—⅛
22½	20⅝	RolnE wl				9	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+⅛
18¼	10⅛	Rollins	.48	3.1	19	153	15½	15¼	15½	+¼
39⅝	11	Roper	.64	2.0	25	498	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—⅝
47½	32½	Rorer	1.12	2.6	6	1239	44¼	43⅝	43½	—⅜
28⅝	13⅝	Rothch n			9	162	17¾	17¼	17⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Rowan	.04	.9	64	1186	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
34⅝	23¾	Rowa pf	2.12	8.7		71	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
94¾	57⅞	RoylD	4.71e	5.2	9	5089	91½	90⅛	90½	—1⅛
17⅝	8¼	Roylnt			40	131	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
28½	12⅝	Rubmd	.28	1.2	36	798	23⅝	22½	22⅝	—¾
31	15¼	RussBr			15	86	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
33⅝	18⅝	RusTog	.76	2.7	12	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
39¼	15⅝	Russell	.32	1.0	16	220	31½	30¼	31⅛	+⅛
45½	21	RyanH	1.20	3.1	12	199	38⅝	38	38¼	
30⅝	17⅝	Ryder s	.44	1.6	15	1552	28⅛	27⅝	28	+¼
32⅝	20½	Rykoff	.40	2.2	22	39	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
27⅝	10½	Rylnd s	.40	2.2	12	797	18⅝	18	18	—⅝
23	14⅝	Rymer			29	48	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
14⅝	10⅝	Rymer pf	1.17	9.0		17	13¼	13	13	—¼
		S								
13	10⅛	SL Ind s	.16	1.6	11	489	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
45⅝	28⅝	SPSTec	.88	2.1	16	27x	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+⅛
18	10⅝	Sabine	.04	.3		178	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
18⅝	10⅝	SabnR	1.68e	11.9	8	63x	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	—¼
22⅝	13⅝	StadBs	.30	1.8	25	170	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—¼
16½	8⅝	StadSc			17	282	15⅝	15⅜	15½	—¼
5⅝	1⅝	StadS wf				36	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
38⅝	21¼	SaftKl s	.32	.9	30	282	35	34⅝	35	
67½	29⅝	Safwy	1.70	2.8	16	266	61½	61	61	—⅛
61½	60⅝	Safwy wd				1167	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	
37⅝	19	StJoLP	1.82	5.1	11	40	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+½
17½	5⅝	viSalant				60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
62½	31¾	SallieM	.24	.4	20	2160	56⅛	53½	54	—⅝
52⅝	49½	SallM pf	2.85e	5.7		2255	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+⅛
59⅝	34⅝	Salomn	.64	1.5	11	4067	44¼	43⅝	44	
42½	24⅝	SDieGs	2.38	6.3	11	577	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—⅝
9¼	6⅝	SJuanB	.52e	6.1		727	8½	8⅜	8½	
12⅝	10	SJuanR				39	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
32⅝	22⅝	SAnitRl	2.04	6.9	18	99	29½	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
26⅝	16½	SFeEP n	2.88	12.5		187	23⅝	22⅝	23	
39⅝	26¼	SFeSoP	1.00	3.1	14	7294	32	30⅝	31¼	+⅜
73⅝	41¼	SaraLe	1.60	2.5	16	1443	66⅝	64	65	—2
51½	49⅜	SaraL pf	2.85e	5.7		100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—⅛
41⅝	33⅝	SafWel	1.48	3.9	16	2	38	38	38	—½
19	16	SaulRE	.20	1.1	47	24	18⅝	18½	18½	—¼
22¼	9⅝	SavEP s			13	522	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
46¼	20⅝	SavE A	1.34	2.9		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
14½	11	SavE pf	1.28	9.3		26	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
7⅝	2	Savin				159	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Savin pf				3	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
42⅝	23⅝	SCANA	2.24	6.1	13	1618	37	36½	36⅝	+¼
88	45	SchrPlo	1.80	2.4	21	4383	77⅝	76	76⅝	—⅛
37⅝	27¼	Schimb	1.20	3.6	222	6679	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	—½
14⅝	8½	SciAtl	.12	1.2		502	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
65¼	40	ScottP	1.24	2.0	12	1706	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+⅜
18⅛	12⅝	Scottys	.52	3.7	15	107	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
34¼	18⅝	SeaCnt	.42	2.0		408	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	—⅛
14⅛	10¼	SeaCt pf	1.46	13.0		41	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+½
16⅞	11	SeaC pfB	2.10	15.8		52	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
17	10½	SeaC pfC	2.10	16.3		84	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
51¼	43	SeaC pfD	4.12	8.8		220	47	46⅝	46⅝	—⅛
30¼	18⅛	SeaLnd	.34l			67	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
4½	1⅜	SeaCo				529	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
64	37⅝	Seagrm	1.00	1.6	13	1297	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Seagul				192	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
43⅝	29⅝	SealAir	.48	1.3	18	449	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
31¼	23½	SealPw	1.10	4.0	12	293	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+⅜
50⅝	31⅝	Sears	1.76	3.9	13	5850	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+⅛
107¾	102⅛	Sear pf	7.13e	6.9		120	103⅛	103	103	—⅛
40¼	24⅝	SecPac	1.48	4.2	8	4169	35⅝	34⅝	35	—⅛
37½	23⅞	SvcCp s	.40	1.2	21	146	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
13⅝	3⅜	SvcRes				73	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
28	13¼	Shaklee	.72	2.8	22	378	26⅛	25⅝	26	—⅛
23⅝	9⅝	Shawin s	.40	2.3	13	871	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅜
58⅝	35½	ShellT	2.90e	5.2	10	3130	56⅝	54	55⅝	—1½
32¼	16⅝	Shrwin s	.50	1.9	16	812	27½	26⅝	27	+⅜
12	6⅛	Shoctwn			9	278	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
22⅛	12⅝	Showbt	.56	2.9	17	76x	19	18⅝	19	+¼
29	17¼	SierPac	1.72	6.7	14	446	25⅝	25¼	25½	—⅛
38½	23⅝	Signet	1.24	3.6	10	227	34¼	33⅝	34	+⅛
59⅝	33¼	Singer	.40	.7	13	1186	55½	55	55	—¼
21	12⅝	Skyline	.48	3.3	15	93	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
8⅝	1¼	viSmith	.08l			309	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
105⅝	63¼	SmkB	3.00	3.5	13	3421	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝	—⅛
51¾	36	Smckr s	.40	1.5	19	35	41½	41	41	—⅛
32½	16⅝	SnpOn s	.64	2.2	19	408	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
15⅝	9½	Snyder	1.50	13.5		115	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
37⅝	21⅝	Sonat	2.00	7.2		1399	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
23⅝	14⅝	SonyCp	.21e	1.0	13	2089	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
36⅝	23⅝	SooLin	1.20	4.9		43	24⅝	24½	24½	
45⅝	36⅛	SourcC	3.40	7.7		62	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	—⅛
27½	21⅛	SrcCp pf	2.40	9.1		24	26⅛	26	26⅛	—¼
34½	23	SCrE pf	2.50	8.5		30	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—2½
42¼	26	SoJerIn	2.52	6.4	14	43	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+⅛
47½	28¼	Soudwn	1.00b	3.0		158	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+⅜
46½	28⅝	SoetBk	1.20	2.7	11	473	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	—⅝
9	3	SoetPS	2.13t	53.3	24	33	4	3⅞	4	
38¾	22⅝	SCalEd	2.28	6.5	11	7529	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+½
27¼	18⅝	SouthCo	2.04	8.1	8	7666	25½	25	25⅛	
41¼	23	SoIndGs	1.96	5.2	12	147	38	37⅝	37½	
61½	37	SNETl	2.80	4.9	14	406	58⅝	57	57	—1⅛
36⅛	25¼	SoRy pf	2.60	7.6		10	34⅝	34¼	34¼	—⅜
28½	10⅝	SoUnCo	1.72	12.9	14	317	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
56⅞	33⅝	SouInd	1.12	2.1	24	787	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	—⅛
76	49½	SoutId pf	4.00	5.6		37	71⅝	71	71½	—½
14	6	Soumrk	.24b	2.6	6	489	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
29⅝	18¼	SwAirl	.13	.6	16	1187	22	21⅝	21¾	
17½	9⅝	SwtFor				647	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅛
21⅝	15½	SwtGas	1.28	6.4	12	218	20½	19⅞	20	—½
116⅝	75½	SwBell	6.40	5.7	12	1816	112½	110⅝	111⅝	+⅜
28	16¼	SwEnr	.52	2.4	11	857	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+¼
37⅝	22	SwtPS	2.02	6.0	13	1731	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	+⅜
20¼	12⅝	Sparton	.52	2.9	16	177x	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅜
29⅝	18½	SpectP			104	305	26	24⅝	26	+2
76½	45½	Sperry	1.92	2.5	554	1942	76¾	76½	76⅝	+¼
56⅝	32⅝	Springs	1.52	3.0	26	256	50½	50	50¼	+½
50	35½	SquarD	1.84	4.0	15	1057x	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
124⅛	65½	Squibb	2.00	1.9	22	2815	108½	105	105½	—1¼
30⅝	19½	Staley	.80	3.0	375	682	27⅛	26¼	26¼	—½
25⅝	18⅝	StBPnt	.58	2.4	20	87	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
20⅝	10½	StMotr	.32	1.7	17	167	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
55⅝	40¼	StdOil	2.80	5.7		5193	50	49⅝	49⅝	—⅜
33⅝	10⅝	StPac s			15	217	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
34	14	StdPrd s	.64	2.1	10	184	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	—⅛
16⅝	12⅛	Standex	.52	3.3	13	155	16	15⅝	15⅝	
46½	27⅝	StanWk	1.14	2.7	15	405	42¼	41½	41½	—¼
43¾	31½	Starrett	1.08	2.5	12	1	43½	43½	43½	—¼
12⅞	10¼	StaMSe	1.30	9.7		58	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
3½	2½	Steego	.08t	2.6	43	69	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	StrlBco	.80	6.0	9	301x	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
52	30½	SterlDg	1.32	2.8	24	2407	47⅝	46⅝	47	+⅜
37⅝	23⅛	StevnJ	1.20	3.3	16	1187	36⅝	36	36	—⅜
31½	25½	StwWrn	1.48	5.6	24	111	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅜
14	11	StkVC pf	1.00	7.8		50y	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
58¼	39	StoneW	1.40	3.1	13	66	52⅝	52	52⅝	—¼
58¼	25	StoneC	.60	1.1		224	56¼	54½	54⅝	—⅜
60	48	StneC pf	3.50	6.1		107	58¾	57⅝	57⅝	—1
56⅝	34¼	StopShp	1.10	2.5	23	1254	45	44½	44⅝	+⅜
21¼	13⅝	StorEq	1.40	8.6	15	111	16½	16	16¼	+¼
7⅝	1⅝	viStorT			17	617	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
22	17	StratMt	2.15e	10.1	10	94	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
36	16⅝	StridRt	.80	2.4	14	75	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	SuavSh				16	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
84¾	33	SunCh	.48	.6	33	69x	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	—⅝
14¼	8½	SunEl				187	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
25¼	13⅝	SunEn n	1.20	6.5		267	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1
57	42¼	SunCo	2.00	5.4	12	1134	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
117¼	90½	SunC pf	2.25	1.9		1	116	116	116	—1
64⅝	42⅝	Sundstr	1.80	3.2	13	128	57	56½	56½	—½
7⅝	2	SunMn				2799	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
8⅝	4⅝	SunM pf	1.19	17.3		217	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
28	15½	SunTr s	.60	2.7	13	804	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—½
27⅝	18½	SupVal s	.42	1.9	18	1081	22¼	21¾	21⅝	—⅜
32¼	19⅝	SupMk s			16	867	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—½
16⅝	12	Swank	.24	1.8	31	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
16⅝	10½	SymsCp			19	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
74⅝	38½	Syntex s	1.60	2.6	19	13710	64¼	62	62½	+¼
33⅝	17⅝	Sysco s	.24	.8	22	1144	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
		T								
50⅝	32⅝	TDK	.38e	.9	16	14	44⅝	44¼	44½	+½
54⅞	30⅝	TECO	2.52	5.5	13	1037	47¼	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
10¼	6⅝	TGIF			25	63	8	7⅝	7⅝	
24	15⅝	TNP	1.32	6.2	11	51	21¾	21¼	21¼	—⅝
40⅝	21½	TRE	1.00	2.6	21	149	40	38⅝	38⅝	—1
110	75	TRW	3.00	3.0	251	279	101⅝	99¼	100½	—¼
2	⅜	viTacBt				139	1	1	1	
121	73¼	TaftBrd	1.16	1.0	97	117	120	118⅝	118⅝	
24¼	16	Talley	.30	1.4	13	107	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+¼
25½	18¼	Talley pf	1.00	4.4		13	22¾	22½	22½	—¼
121⅛	73¼	Tambd	3.40	3.1	20	280	112¼	110½	110⅝	—1½
45	32¼	Tandy			15	1406	34½	33⅝	33⅝	
20½	13¼	Tndycft			18	25	18	17⅝	18	+½
64⅝	47⅝	Tektrnx	1.00	1.6	31	1024	62¼	61¼	61½	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Telcom				9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
367⅝	227	Teldyn			13	377	331⅝	326¼	331⅝	+3⅝
22⅝	12⅝	Telrate	.40	1.9	36	873	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
69	42	Telex			12	442	59½	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
59	35¼	Temain	.72	1.3	19	1303	59⅝	57⅝	57¼	—1½
42⅝	34½	Tenneco	3.04	7.2	10	3766	42½	41⅝	42⅛	+⅛
95¼	82¼	Tenc pr	7.40	8.1		6	91	91	91	—1
29⅝	17⅛	Terdyn			525	5559	21⅝	20	21	—⅜
15	7½	Tesoro	.40	4.5		611	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
27	19⅝	Tesor pf	2.16	9.7		8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
39⅞	26	Texaco	3.00	8.9	7	4343	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
30½	14⅝	TxABc	.40	1.8		196	22⅝	22	22⅛	—1
30⅝	16½	TexCm	1.56	6.1	36	1500	25¼	24⅝	25½	—⅜
41¼	24	TexEst	1.00	3.3		4754	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	+⅛
35	24	TexInd	.80b	3.2	10	277	25¼	24⅝	25	+⅛
148¼	87½	TexInst	2.00	1.6		678	122½	121¼	121⅞	+⅜
33	23⅝	TxPac	.40	1.4	19	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
37⅝	25⅝	TexUtl	2.68	7.8	8	4425	35	34	34⅜	—⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Texfl In				37	4½	4	4	—⅛
65⅝	44⅝	Textron	1.80	3.1	10	1748x	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	—¼
71	48½	Textr pf	2.08	3.2		2x	64¼	64¼	64¼	+⅜
12½	8	Thack			55	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
34½	19	ThrmEl			27	68	29⅝	28⅝	28½	—1⅛
49⅝	33¾	ThmBet	1.52	3.3	20	100x	47	46	46½	+1
26⅝	17	Thomln	.68b	3.1	12	82	22	21⅝	21⅝	
21	11⅝	ThmMed	.40	3.1	12	84	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
18½	7⅛	Thorln s			13	18	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	—⅜
16¼	4¼	Tidwtr	.27l			180	5½	5⅝	5½	
9⅝	4⅝	Tigerln				312	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+⅛
91⅞	52	Time	1.00	1.3	22	1589	78	76⅛	76⅝	—⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Timplx			14	142	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅜
73⅝	43⅝	TimeM	1.50	2.4	72	347	64⅝	62½	62⅝	—1¼
53⅝	40	Timken	1.80	2.4		54	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+⅛
11⅞	5¼	Titan			20	145	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
30⅞	18¼	TodShp	1.32	6.9		390	19⅝	19	19⅛	—⅛
25½	25	TodSh pf	3.08	12.2		46	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
23⅝	15¼	Tokhm s	.48	2.6	12	33	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
32¼	27½	TolEd pf	3.72	11.7		4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
33⅝	27¼	TolEd pf	3.75	11.5		3	32⅝	32½	32½	
32¼	26⅛	TolEd pf	3.47	11.1		45	31⅝	31	31⅛	—⅛
37⅝	32	TolEd pf	4.28	11.9		9	35⅝	35	35⅝	+¼
25⅝	18	TolEd pf	2.36	9.8		11	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+½
23⅝	17⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	9.8		26	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
12⅝	9	TollBr n				378	12¼	11½	11⅝	+¼
32¼	14	Tonka s	.07	.2	10	101	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅜
50¼	30	TootRl s	.40	.9	17	11	47	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
38½	18¼	Trchm s	.60r	2.1	11	1742	29	28⅝	28½	—½
29¼	15⅝	ToroCo	.50	2.1	13	48	24¼	24	24	
4⅝	2¼	Tosco				254	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
9⅝	3	viTowle				248	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
34½	21	TayRU s			34	3255	30⅝	29⅝	29½	—⅝
24⅝	16	Tracor	.36	1.7	28	292	21⅝	20⅝	21	—⅝
15¼	12½	Traml n	1.40	9.4		160	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
22⅝	12⅝	TWA				1451	22	21½	22	+⅝
16⅝	9	TWA pf	2.25	14.8		126	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
40⅝	26¼	Transm	1.68	4.6	16	843	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—⅜
26⅝	20¼	TranInc	2.28	8.7		85	26½	26	26⅛	—⅛
15¼	11⅝	TARlty	1.00	6.8		67	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
19⅝	11¼	TrnCda g	1.12			77	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Trnscap			6	54	16	15½	15⅝	—⅜
63½	35	Transco	5.11e	11.5		1600	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	—⅜
75	45¼	Trnsc pf	3.87	6.8		202	57¼	56⅝	57	—⅜
59	48⅝	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.0		323	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—⅝
21⅝	11½	TranEx	2.36	14.3		285	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Transcn			23	47	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
26⅝	24⅝	TrGP pf	2.50	9.4		4	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+¼
35	23⅝	Trnwld s	.40	1.5	8	3744	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+⅛
44	30	Twld pf	2.00	5.6		6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+¼
49⅝	39⅝	Travler	2.16	4.6	22	5176	47⅝	46⅝	47	+⅜
68⅝	53	Trav pf	4.16	7.2		73	57⅝	57½	57½	—⅝
32½	22⅝	TriCon	3.63e	11.6		174	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
34⅝	26	TriCn pf	2.50	7.2		3	34½	34½	34½	
27⅝	11⅝	Triain s	.12	.5	9	5583	25½	24	24⅛	—1⅜
27	16	Trilnd pf	.12	.5		18	24½	24	24	—⅜
38¼	26⅝	Trilnd pf	2.22	6.6		304	35	33	33⅝	—3⅛
78	43	TrBune	1.00	1.6	11	1808	63⅝	60	61	—2
5½	1⅝	Tricntr	.17e	9.7	2	102	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7½	5⅝	Trico	.20	3.2	15	14	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
28	12½	Trinty	.50	2.8	148	317	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
81¼	42⅝	Trinova	1.40	1.9	7	208	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—½
35½	13⅝	TritEng	.30b	.5	14	162	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
28⅝	20⅝	TritE pf	2.00	7.8		67	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1
65	37	TucsEP	3.20	5.7	12	364	60⅝	57⅝	58⅝	—1¼
22⅝	6½	Tultex s	.32	1.9	16	586	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1
20¼	14¼	TwinDs	.70	4.7		31	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
37⅝	17⅝	TycoL s	.40	1.1	18	816	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+⅜
17⅝	11¼	Tyler	.40	3.3	15	142	13	12	12	—½
		U								
64⅝	45	UAL	1.00	1.7		2511	59	57⅝	58⅝	+⅝
24¼	13¼	UCCEL			22	84	24½	23⅝	24	+⅛
26⅝	14⅝	UDC s	2.00	10.4	5	424x	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
28¼	20	UGI	2.04	7.5		126	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
13⅝	9	UNCInc			33	417	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18¼	10⅝	URS	.35r	2.3		141	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
46¼	30⅝	USFG	2.32	5.7	32	4389	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	—⅛
57⅝	52⅝	USFG pf	4.10	7.2		48	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	
44¼	18¼	USG s	1.12	2.5	12	4476	45½	42½	44⅝	+1½
155	66½	USG pf	1.80	1.1		1	160	160	160	+10
33	14⅝	USX Co	1.20	6.0		5252	20½	20	20⅛	
45⅝	35½	USX pf	4.80e	11.6		152	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+⅛
33	22⅝	USX pf	2.25	8.9		354	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
104	89⅝	USX pf	10.75	11.1		27	96⅝	96	96⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅜	USX wt				8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
32⅝	14	UniFrst	.20	.7	18	35	28⅝	27	27	—1⅛
117	54	Unilvr	3.00e	2.6	14	6	115	114	114	—½
227⅝	102½	UnlNV	5.46e	2.5	14	430	223	218	220	—2
56⅝	33⅝	UCamp	1.64	3.0	39	1152	55	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛
25½	18⅝	UCarb s	1.50	6.7		1277	22½	22¼	22⅜	—⅛
3⅝	3¼	UnCrb rt				1151	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	5⅝	UnionC			10	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
31⅝	16⅝	UnElec	1.84	6.6	11	3257	28⅝	27⅝	28	—½
39	29½	UnEl pf	3.50	9.2		460z	39	38	38	—1
49	32	UnEl pf	4.00	8.6		2010z	47½	46½	46½	
51½	37	UnEl pf	4.50	9.2		50z	49	49	49	—½
55⅝	37	UnEl pf	4.56	8.4		300z	54	54	54	+1
76	52½	UnEl pf	6.40	8.6		3820z	75	74	74½	—¾
34¼	29⅝	UnEl pfM	4.00	12.7		47	31⅝	31¼	31½	—¼
94⅛	65½	UEl pfL	8.00	9.1		100z	88	88	88	—1½
29⅝	25¼	UnEl pf	2.98	10.5		29	29	28⅝	28⅝	—½
25⅝	18½	UnEl pf	2.13	8.6		77	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
28⅝	25	UnEl pf	2.72	10.0		11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
88⅝	61½	UnEl pf	7.44	8.9		1000z	87	84	84	—1
88⅝	64	UEl pfH	8.00	9.3		350z	87	85⅝	85⅝	—1⅛
24	13	UnExn	1.96e	11.9		210	16⅝	16¼	16½	
62¼	45¼	UnPac	1.80	3.0		1579	60½	59⅝	60	
131½	103¼	UnPc pf	7.25	5.6		57	129	128	128½	—⅜
98	62	Unryl pf	8.00	8.4		1150z	96	95	95	—1
3⅝	1	UnitDr				35	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18½	17	UAM n				384	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
29½	20¼	UnBrnd	.05e	.2	9	38	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	—⅛
28⅝	16	UBrd pf				105	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
37⅝	18¼	UCbTV s	.08	.3	81	593	27⅝	26	26	—1⅛
36¼	20¼	Ulllum	2.32	7.2	6	334	32⅝	32½	32⅝	—⅜
37⅝	25⅝	Ullu pf	3.97	13.2		24	30⅝	29½	30⅛	+½
24½	16⅝	Ullu pr	2.20	9.6		1200z	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅜
32⅝	28⅝	Ullu pf	4.00	12.9		9	31	30⅝	31	+⅛
17	13⅝	Ullu pf	1.90	11.5		13	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
27⅝	17¼	UnitInd	.64	3.7	12	194	17⅝	17	17¼	—⅜
51¼	40½	UnitInn	.22	.5		57	41	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
47⅝	30	UJerB s	1.36	2.9	11	142	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
31½	30	UJerB wl				5	27½	27¼	27½	
21⅝	10½	UtdMM				61	12½	12	12	—⅝
3⅝	2½	UPkMn			1	3	3	3	3	
39⅝	27⅝	UsairG	.12	.3	10	1478	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+¼
9⅝	5	USHom				448	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
46	31½	USLeas	.80	1.8	12	107	43⅝	43⅛	43½	—⅜
27¼	17⅝	UShoe s	.46	2.0	22	497	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
45½	29⅝	USTob	1.96	4.6	12	1622	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅝
62	36⅝	USWst s	3.04	5.2	12	1846	59¼	57⅝	58¼	—⅜
11⅝	6	UnStck			22	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
56⅝	36¼	UnTech	1.40	3.0	20	2476	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—½
31¼	20⅝	UniTel	1.92	6.8	413	954	28⅝	28	28⅛	+⅛
22⅝	11½	UWR s	.88	4.2	21	47	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
27⅝	14	Unitrde	.20	1.3	64	48	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
15½	9⅝	Univar	.20	1.7	5	48	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅛
27¼	16½	UnvFd s			10	220	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
31	19½	UnLeaf	1.08	3.7	11	128	29⅝	29½	29½	
20¼	13¼	UMich n				126	19	18	18	—⅛
31⅝	15⅝	Unocal	1.00	4.5	16	5863	23	22	22⅛	—1
103⅝	58⅝	Upjohn s	1.52	1.7	25	2512	92	90⅝	91⅝	+½
49⅝	32½	USLIFE	1.12	2.5	11	572	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+½
36⅝	32½	USLF pf	3.33	9.4		82	35⅝	35½	35⅝	—½
12⅝	10	UslfeF	1.08a	8.6		17	12⅝	12½	12½	
37¼	22⅝	UtaPL	2.32	7.2	14	1060	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	—1⅛
31⅝	25⅝	UtPL pf	2.80	9.8		63	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+½
32¼	25⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	10.0		73	29½	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
26⅝	18½	UtPL pf	2.04	8.1		11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
34⅝	21	UtilCo	1.48b	4.4	11	57	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅜
27	21¼	UtilCo pf	2.44	9.4		4	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
29⅝	22¼	UtilCo pr	2.61	9.2		15	28½	28⅝	28½	—⅛
37⅝	33	UtilCo pf	4.12	12.0		9	34⅝	34⅝	34½	+⅛
		V								
36	19⅝	VF Cp s	.64	1.9	15	1314	33½	32⅝	33⅝	+⅝
14¼	6⅝	Valero				193	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Valer pf	2.44	15.0		29	23	22¾	23	+¼
3⅝	1⅝	Valeyln			30	11	2	2	2	
37⅝	22½	VanDrn	1.10	3.5	10	67	31½	31⅛	31½	+⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Varco				67	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
15½	10	Varco pf				16	10	10	10	
31	22½	Varian	.26	1.0	80	521	27¼	27	27⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Varity				1156	2⅛	2	2⅛	
17⅝	11	Varo	.40	2.8	41	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅝	13	Veeco	.40	2.7	25	259	15¼	14⅝	15	+⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Vendo				35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
14¼	10⅝	VestSe	1.20a	8.4		36	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
15¼	5⅛	Vestrn n			7	448	5½	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
36⅝	20⅝	Viacm s	.28	.9	152	7194	32½	30⅝	32	+⅝
62	45	VaEP pf	5.00	8.2		10z	61	61	61	—1
101	69	VaEP pf	7.72	7.9		580z	97½	97½	97½	
92⅝	63	VaEP pf	7.20	7.9		7870z	91	91	91	+⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Vishay			17	26	23¼	22⅝	23	—⅛
85	45⅝	Vornad			20	16	75½	74½	75½	+½
112½	79½	VulcM	2.96	2.6	16	7	112¼	112¼	112¼	
		W								
45½	27¼	WICOR	2.60	5.7	11	131	45⅝	45	45½	+⅛
52	41	WabR pf	4.50	8.9		30z	50¾	50⅝	50¾	+⅜
40	18⅝	Wackht	.60	2.9	16	121	21⅝	20⅝	21	—⅝
8⅝	4	Wainoc				94	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
53⅝	23⅝	WalMrt	.17	.4	34	3008	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
39⅝	22½	Walgrn	.50	1.5	20	1712	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
27⅝	18⅝	WkHRs g	1.48			212	27½	27¼	27⅝	—⅛
50⅝	32⅝	WalCSv	.50	1.1	19	131	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅝
54⅝	26	Wall s	1.40	2.8	11	1557	51¼	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅛
12⅝	9	Wallj pf	1.00	8.7		50z	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
28⅝	15	WrnC s			13	2085	22¼	21¼	21¼	
50	49	WrnC pf	3.62	7.4		680	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅝
63½	33⅝	WarnrL	1.56	2.7		4828	58	57	57⅝	+⅝
30⅝	19⅝	WashGs	1.76	6.3	12	229	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1
35⅝	21⅝	WshNat	1.08	3.3	12	234x	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
31⅝	21	WshWt	2.48	8.4	12	692	30⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
56½	27⅝	Waste s	.56	1.1	28	2312	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—⅜
42½	21⅝	Watkjn	.48	1.0	17	275	39	37⅝	38⅝	+½
28⅝	8⅝	WavGos	.20	.8	39	8x	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
54½	19⅝	WayG pf	1.60	3.1		6x	51	51	51	—⅛
5⅝	2	WeanU				18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
17¼	9	Wean pf	.63k			19	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
28⅝	16½	WebbD	.20	.9	11	261	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
12	5⅝	Wedtch			7	193	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
25	19	WeinsR	1.56	6.7	19	78	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+⅝
42	31	WeisMk	.54	1.5	18	53	36½	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
115	51½	WellsF	2.72	2.5	12	551	109⅝	107½	107½	—1⅛
52⅝	46	WelF pf	3.38e	7.0		158x	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	—⅛
29	20½	WelFM	2.80	9.7	12	253	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	Wendy s	.20	1.6	15	2014	12⅝	12¼	12½	—⅛
34¼	22⅝	WestCo	.52	1.9	15	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
60⅝	37¼	WstPtP	2.20a	4.2	14	76	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	
12⅝	9¼	WstctT g	1.04			38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13	5⅝	WnAirL			23	43476	11⅝	10	11⅝	+1½
5	1⅝	WtAir wt				710	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4⅝	⅝	WCNA				351	1⅛	⅝	1	
48⅝	4⅝	WCNA pf	1.81l			20	5	5	5	
140½	107	WPacl	2.25e	1.6	15	3	139½	138½	138½	—½
28	11½	WstnSL	.20	1.0	8	517	20⅝	19½	20⅝	—⅜
15½	3⅝	WUnion				3329	4½	3⅝	4⅛	—½
46½	22	WnUn pf				1	22	22	22	—1⅝
46	24	WnU pfC				4	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
7⅝	3	WnU pfS				176	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—½
14¼	4⅝	WnU pfE				144	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
42⅝	19	WUTl pf				27	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+⅜
17½	7⅝	WUTl pfA				45	9⅝	8⅝	9	—⅛
60¼	25	WstgE	1.40	2.4	15	3375	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅝
56	35½	Westvc	1.32	2.4	16	601	55	54	54⅝	
40¼	24¼	Weyerh	1.30	3.4	26	5023	38⅝	37½	38	+⅜
52⅝	37⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	5.5		77	50⅝	50⅝	50½	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	viWhPit				21	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
29	17½	viWPit pfB				328z	21½	21½	21½	+½
83	42½	Whirlpl	2.00	2.7	14	488	73½	72⅝	72⅝	+⅜
34⅝	19⅝	Whitehl			17	60	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
35	17⅝	Whittak	.60	1.7		7234	35	32½	34⅝	+1⅝
17¼	8	Wilfred	.12	1.0	12	41	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
18½	7⅝	WillcxG	.10	.7	7	47	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
33½	17⅝	William	1.40	6.4	200	2537	22½	21⅝	22	—⅛
12¼	3	WilmEl			20	157	6⅛	6	6	
7⅛	4	WilshrO	.10b	1.8	23	32	5½	5⅝	5½	
52⅝	32¼	WinDix	1.20	2.5	18	745x	51⅝	50¼	50⅝	—⅛
20¼	8½	Winnbg	.20	2.1	19	2169	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+½
9⅝	4	Winner				27	4½	4⅝	4½	
10⅝	4½	WinterJ	.10e	1.4	18	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
64½	30¼	WiscEP	2.68	4.8	12	992	57⅝	56¼	56⅝	—⅛
101¼	66	WisE pf	7.75	7.8		100z	99	99	99	—1⅝
28½	23¼	WisG pf	2.55	9.3		2	27½	27¼	27½	+⅛
60⅝	28⅝	WiscPL	2.96	5.5	13	123	54	52⅝	54	+1½
63	35⅝	WiscPS	3.00	5.6	13	158	56	53⅝	53⅝	—1⅝
38½	22	Witco s	1.12	3.1	13	198	35⅝	35½	35⅝	—⅛
14	8⅝	WolvrW	.12l			1811	11	10½	10⅝	+⅜
49	23½	Wlwth s	1.12	2.6	14	918	44	43⅝	43⅝	—⅜
5⅝	2	WrldAr			2	143	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
19⅝	19½	WrldVl n				8	19⅝	19½	19½	
51	25⅝	Wrigly s	.96	2.0	20	106	47⅝	45⅝	47⅝	+1⅝
4⅝	1⅛	Wurltzr				25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
17½	10½	WyleLb	.32	2.5	31	30	13	12⅝	12⅝	
25⅝	15	Wynns	.40	2.8		61x	21⅝	21⅝	21½	+⅜
		X								
72¼	45¾	Xerox	3.00	5.2	18	2026	58	57¼	57¾	+⅜
58¾	53½	Xerox pf	5.45	9.7		52	56½	55⅝	56¼	
28⅝	20⅝	XTRA	.64	2.7		156	24	23⅝	23⅝	
		Y								
17⅝	13½	Yerkin n				162	16⅝	16¼	16½	—¼
		Z								
29	24½	ZaleCp	1.40	4.0		46	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
29	21¼	Zale pfA	.80	2.9		10	27⅝	27½	27½	—½
9⅝	3¼	Zapata	.03l			280	3½	3⅜	3½	
43⅝	22⅝	Zayre s	.32	1.2	18	4978	27⅝	25⅝	26¼	—½
17	10½	Zemex	.40	3.8	11	5	10½	10½	10½	—¼
29⅝	16⅝	ZenithE				357	24	23¼	23¼	—½
18¼	8	ZenLb s			13	1394	10	9½	9⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Zero s	.29	1.8	16	94	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅛
45⅝	32⅝	Zurmin	1.32	3.6	14	82	37⅝	37	37	—¼

Paris Commodities

Sept. 9

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Oct	1,190	1,165	1,185	1,190	+ 20
Dec	1,180	1,160	1,180	1,190	+ 23
Mar	1,210	1,185	1,206	1,210	+ 24
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,225	1,245	+ 26
Aug	1,250	1,250	1,266	1,275	+ 24
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,315	+ 24

Est. vol.: 2,400 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,543 lots. Open interest: 24,711

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,480	— 10
Dec	1,615	1,512	1,510	1,535	— 8
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	—	— 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	—	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	—	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,565	—	— 10

Est. vol.: 4 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 108

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	2,220	2,220	2,217	2,240	— 65
Nov	2,325	2,290	2,285	2,295	— 58
Jan	2,315	2,315	2,280	2,300	— 45
Mar	2,240	2,200	2,200	2,210	— 68
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,180	—	— 45
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,180	—	— 45
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,177	—	— 45

Est. vol.: 125 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 190 lots. Open interest: 854
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Commodities

Sept. 9

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Oct	113.40	108.40	112.20	112.40	109.60	109.80
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	123.00	124.00	118.00	119.40
Mar	138.00	132.40	136.40	136.80	134.20	134.60
May	142.60	141.40	142.00	142.20	139.20	140.00
Aug	148.20	148.20	147.60	147.80	144.00	146.00
Oct	152.00	148.60	151.00	152.00	149.00	149.80
Volume: 2,123 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,505	1,487	1,493	1,497	1,500	1,510
Dec	1,530	1,528	1,528	1,539	1,551	1,552
Mar	1,590	1,568	1,584	1,585	1,594	1,595
May	1,609	1,592	1,402	1,404	1,614	1,615
Jly	1,423	1,610	1,422	1,424	1,432	1,433
Sep	1,439	1,627	1,438	1,439	1,443	1,452
Dec	1,668	1,644	1,454	1,456	1,664	1,666
Volume: 3,784 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	2,355	2,315	2,340	2,345	2,350	2,355
Nov	2,375	2,335	2,345	2,350	2,372	2,375
Jan	2,340	2,300	2,305	2,310	2,330	2,335
Mar	2,260	2,215	2,230	2,240	2,260	2,265
May	2,250	2,215	2,225	2,240	2,245	2,250
Jly	2,240	2,225	2,215	2,240	2,230	2,240
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,210	2,230	2,220	2,240
Volume: 3,093 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	128.00	123.00	124.50	125.00	130.50	131.00
Oct	135.25	132.00	133.25	133.50	137.50	137.75
Nov	139.25	136.50	137.00	137.50	141.00	141.25
Dec	142.25	139.75	141.25	141.50	144.50	145.00
Jan	144.00	141.50	143.00	143.50	147.00	147.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	145.00	140.00	147.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	133.00	136.00	140.00	140.50
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	140.00	130.00	139.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	140.00	130.00	141.00
Volume: 4,462 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Asian Commodities

Sept. 9

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	412.70	419.20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	414.20	420.70
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	418.20	424.70

Volume: 8 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Oct	220.50	222.50	222.00	224.00
Nov	221.50	223.50	223.00	225.00
Dec	222.50	224.50	224.00	226.00
Jan	222.50	224.50	224.00	226.00
Feb	223.50	225.50	225.00	227.00
Mar	224.50	226.50	226.00	228.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Oct	183.50	184.00	185.00	185.50
RSS 1 Nov	184.00	184.50	185.25	185.75
RSS 2 Oct	178.00	180.00	179.00	181.00
RSS 3 Oct	176.00	178.00	177.00	179.00
RSS 4 Oct	170.50	172.50	171.50	173.50
RSS 5 Oct	166.50	168.50	167.50	169.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sep	427.00	433.00	430.00	450.00
Oct	440.00	445.00	440.00	442.00
Nov	439.00	440.00	436.00	438.00
Dec	439.00	440.00	427.00	438.00
Jan	440.00	447.00	437.00	444.00
Feb	440.00	446.00	435.00	445.00
Mar	440.00	446.00	435.00	445.00
May	440.00	446.00	435.00	445.00
Jly	446.00	450.00	440.00	450.00

Volume: 69 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Cash Prices

Sept. 9

Commodity and Unit	Tue.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.80	1.33
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.70	0.61
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	74-77	72-73
Lead Spot, lb	22	19-20
Copper elect., lb	64½-67	66-69
Tin (Straits), lb	3.6721	N.Q.
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44	0.41
Palladium, oz	135-138	102-104
Silver N.Y., oz	5.69	6.03

Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

Sept. 9

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.19	5.18	5.33	5.38
6-month bill	5.33	5.31	5.56	5.57
1-year bill	5.42	5.40	5.74	5.79

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	97 8/32	97 10/32	7.48	7.60

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 155.02
Change for the day: 0.56
Average yield: 7.15 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

London Metals

Sept. 9

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	816.00	818.00	820.00	822.00
Forward	788.00	789.00	794.00	795.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	907.50	908.00	909.50	910.50
Forward	927.00	927.50	928.00	928.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	883.00	884.00	886.00	887.00
Forward	904.00	906.00	906.00	908.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	271.00	272.00	273.00	273.50
Forward	274.50	275.00	275.00	275.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2515.00	2525.00	2535.00	2540.00
Forward	2555.00	2560.00	2575.00	2580.00
SILVER pence per troy ounce				
Spot	380.00	382.00	374.00	375.00
Forward	387.00	391.00	383.00	384.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	545.00	535.00	540.00	550.00

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 8

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
205	30	—	31½	—	—	1/16	¼	—
210	25½	27	26¾	—	1/16	3/16	½	—
215	20¾	20½	22¼	—	1/16	⅜	1	—
220	16	17	17	18¾	1/16	¾	1¼	2⅝
225	11¼	12½	13¼	n.a.	¼	1½	2⅛	4
230	7⅛	9⅛	10½	11	13/16	2¼	4⅛	5⅝
235	3⅝	6⅛	7½	9⅛	2⅞	4⅝	6¾	7⅛
240	1⅛	n.a.	5⅛	6⅝	5⅞	7⅛	9⅝	10
245	½	2⅛	3½	4⅝	9⅝	11⅝	3	13
250	1/16	15/16	2⅛	3⅛	15⅝	16	—	17½
255	1/16	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 197,162
Total call open int. 688,604
Total put volume n.a.
Total put open int. 698,554
Index:
High 236.41 Low 234.19 Close 235.38 — 1.02
Source: CBOE.

Dividends

Sept. 9

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Mobile Gas Service	Q	.36	10-1	9-19
USUAL				
Canadian Pacific	Q	.12	10-28	9-26
Mercantile Stores	Q	.37½	12-15	11-28
Premier Industrial	Q	.10	10-10	9-22
Seaboard Corp	Q	.12½	9-30	9-19

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Sept. 9

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
47	2.28	2.98	—	0.05	1.09	—
48	1.57	2.23	2.72	1.00	1.49	—
49	1.08	1.72	—	1.49	1.94	—
50	0.72	1.33	—	2.12	2.53	—
51	0.47	1.02	1.44	2.85	—	—
52	0.30	0.77	—	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 5,226
Calls: Mon. vol. 2,904 open int. 25,085
Puts: Mon. vol. 3,282 open int. 825,587
Source: CME.

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هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Coke's Spinoff of Bottler May Be Record Offering

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coca-Cola Co.'s plan to spin off 51 percent of its newly formed bottling company to the public could be the largest U.S. initial stock offering ever, according to securities analysts.

Analysts estimated that the plan, announced Monday, would raise at least $1 billion and probably several hundred million dollars more.

Coca-Cola declined to say how much it expected to raise, but it said the proceeds would be used to pay part of the debt that Coca-Cola would assume to complete its previously announced acquisitions of two of its largest bottlers for a total of $2.4 billion.

The company said it planned to register its plan with the Securities and Exchange Commission and to complete the offering by the end of the year.

Allen & Co. is expected to be the lead underwriter for the offering, according to industry sources. Herbert A. Allen, chief executive of Allen & Co., is a Coca-Cola director.

The largest initial public offering to date was made by the Henley Group, which raised $1.2 billion in the United States and $85 million abroad earlier this year, according to Susan Gallant, editor of IPO Reporter.

Some analysts have predicted that the U.S. government's proposed initial public offering of Consolidated Rail Corp. could raise about $2 billion.

Coca-Cola announced in June that it had agreed to acquire the soft-drink bottling operations of Beatrice Cos. for $1 billion. In July, it agreed to acquire JTL Corp., its largest bottler, for $1.4 billion.

Coca-Cola said Monday it expects to complete both acquisitions by the end of the year, pending regulatory approval.

Its stock price reacted positively to news of the sale Monday, rising $1.375 to $36.75 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Completion of the transactions would give Coca-Cola ownership of bottlers that account for almost one-third of its domestic soft drink sales in cans and bottles, compared to 11 percent of its volume now.

Analysts estimated that the new company would have revenues of $2.5 billion to $3 billion a year and an annual pretax operating profit of $250 million to $300 million.

By establishing the bottling subsidiary as a separate public company, Coca-Cola could remove the debt from the bottler acquisitions from its own books, analysts said. Retaining full ownership would have imperiled its debt ratings, and the costs of the acquisition would have diluted Coca-Cola's earnings.

As a separate operation, the new bottling company would also be able to acquire additional bottlers without adding debt to Coca-Cola's books, analysts said.

Compaq Unveils Compatible Based on Intel's 80386 Chip

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Compaq Computer Corp. introduced its new desk-top computer Tuesday, the Deskpro 386, a machine that its chief executive called "the most powerful personal computer in the world."

Compaq, based in Houston, is the first major personal-computer maker to announce a PC based on Intel Corp.'s powerful new 80386 microprocessor, a tiny silicon chip that rivals the power of minicomputers and small mainframes.

Analysts said they were impressed by the competitive list price of the state-of-the-art machine: $6,499 or $8,799, depending on the amount of hard-disk memory. Shipments to dealers began Saturday, said Rod Canion, Compaq's chief executive, in an interview.

Analysts predicted that Compaq would push the Deskpro 386 in coming months in hopes of luring customers before International Business Machines Corp. introduces its own computer based on the new Intel chip.

"Compaq's in a race. They have to get their installed base as large as possible," said Donald Heeter, an analyst for J.C. Bradford & Co. of Nashville. "They'll go for market share, not profitability."

Mr. Heeter said he did not expect IBM to announce an 80386-based computer until late 1987 at the earliest.

The Deskpro 386 can run most personal computer software two to three times faster than AT-class machines, Compaq said. More important, it is fully compatible with previous generations of PCs, a design achievement that will be difficult for other companies to match, Mr. Canion said.

Saudi Banks' Slide Likely to Persist

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Earnings at Saudi Arabia's commercial banks, once among the most profitable in the world, continued to slide during the first half of 1986 and economists believe the lean period will continue for at least a year.

Profits have been hit by the need to build up provisions against possible losses on loans as the Middle East's economic downturn drives a number of companies to seek to put off debt payments.

But economists said the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, the nation's central bank and highest monetary authority, has shown that it is not prepared to allow a major bank to fail.

First-half earnings reports show that banks are still plowing profits back into reserves to cover possible loan write-offs.

Economists said it could take until the second half of 1987 before all potential bad loans are identified and risks covered.

Of the kingdom's nine commercial banks, first-half profits fell at six, one recorded a loss and a troubled joint venture, Saudi Cairo Bank, has only just published its 1985 results after what economists said was a major rescue operation by the monetary agency.

A ninth bank, Saudi Investment Bank, managed to return to the black, recording a small 1.1-million riyal ($290,000) profit, after a loss of 1.4 million riyals in the first six months of 1985.

Economists are now asking whether Saudi Arabia, with a population estimated at only about seven million, is over-banked, a familiar story throughout the Gulf and particularly in the United Arab Emirates.

There is no sign that the monetary agency has been pushing for mergers as a solution to the banking downturn.

But one economist said problem loans and the Middle East's economic decline had left too many banks chasing a limited number of customers.

The monetary agency fostered the idea of mergers at the end of last year after a number of banks saw their capital base eaten away by losses incurred after the collapse of Kuwait's Souk al-Manakh stock market in 1982.

The handling of Saudi Cairo Bank's problems is probably the clearest indication yet that the agency will step in to prevent a loss of confidence in the banking system, economists said.

The agency is believed to have filtered nearly one billion riyals in deposits to Saudi Cairo to shore it up.

Economists said Saudi Cairo, which is 60 percent owned by Saudi nationals and 40 percent by Egypt's Banque du Caire, is still suffering from losses of 408 million riyals incurred after speculation in precious metals in 1981 and 1982.

Only at the end of August did it publish 1985 accounts, delayed because of negotiations with the monetary agency, economists said.

The bank posted no profit, against 101.3 million riyals in 1984, but was able to plow only 91.1 million riyals into loan loss provisions, less than the 108.1 million for 1984.

By giving a bank such as Saudi Cairo access to deposits, the monetary agency is effectively making a cash injection, economists said.

The deposits can be invested in the local money market, where one-month funds earned up to 12½ percent during July.

But Saudi interest rates have since fallen sharply, with one-month riyal deposits now earning only 7 percent.

Economists said this effectively undermines the effectiveness of the monetary agency's action to boost Saudi Cairo's earnings, while other banks will also find that lower interest rates put more pressure on their profits.

Other commercial banks have had less dramatic problems, but first-half earnings reported during the past few weeks showed there had been no let-up in pressure.

Bank al-Jazira, 65 percent owned by Saudi nationals and 35 percent by National Bank of Pakistan, saw its first-half profit fall 63.4 percent. Albank Alsaudi Alhollandi, a joint venture with Algemene Bank Nederland, registered a 56-percent drop.

Of other joint ventures, Saudi American Bank, 40 percent owned by Citibank of the United States, registered a 37.5-percent drop in profit in the first half, while profit at Saudi British Bank, 40 percent owned by British Bank of the Middle East, declined 23.6 percent.

IC Expects Net Loss Because of Restructure

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — IC Industries Inc. will take a special pretax charge of $520 million in the third quarter that will result in a loss for the year, company officials said Monday. IC said it also plans to cut 1,560 jobs at its Illinois Central Gulf railroad subsidiary.

The one-time charge stemmed from costs associated with IC's corporate restructuring program, and was largely to cover expenses involved in a major reduction of its rail operations, said IC's chairman, William B. Johnson.

COMPANY NOTES

Barclays PLC shares were to begin trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange. Barclays recently became listed in Tokyo.

C.H. Beazer (Holdings) PLC, a property development and engineering company, agreed to acquire Gifford-Hill & Co. a construction materials company based in Texas, for about $283 million. To help finance the acquisition, Beazer said it would raise about £183 million ($272 million) via a 2-for-3 rights issue of up to 105.7 million new ordinary shares.

Bedford Commercial Vehicles, a British subsidiary of General Motors Corp., is phasing out production of commercial trucks and bus undercarriages and shedding 1,450 jobs by next year. It said truck sales had fallen from 37,000 in 1980 to 14,500 last year. Bedford reported a loss of £73 million last year, and is still posting losses of more than £1 million a week.

Cullinet Software Inc. of Massachusetts plans to offer software to link mainframe, departmental and personal computers together. In the past, the company has primarily designed software for International Business Machines Corp.'s mainframe computer line.

Raleigh Bhd, a diversified Malaysian company, called off its proposed acquisition of a 40-percent stake in United Malayan Banking Corp., the third largest bank in Malaysia. Raleigh had agreed to purchase the stake from Goodrich General Industries BHD and Dominion Holdings BHD.

Siltec Corp., a major U.S. producer of silicon wafers used to make computer chips, has agreed to be acquired by Mitsubishi Metal Corp. of Japan. Siltec, based in Menlo Park, California, said the price would be $8.70 a share, or $32 million. Siltec posted a loss of $14.3 million in 1985.

Viag AG, the West German energy, aluminum and chemicals group, said parent company net profit would probably rise to more than 100 million DM (about $48 million) in 1986 from 92 million in 1985.

Yamaha Motor Co. is planning to set up a joint venture with Taiwan's Kung Hsue She Co. to produce motorcycles in Taiwan. The venture is expected to be capitalized at about 2 billion yen ($12.85 million), with Yamaha owning a controlling share. It is expected to produce about 180,000 motorcycles a year.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Mario Is Named Glaxo Unit President

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Ernest Mario has been named president and chief operating officer of Glaxo Inc., a North Carolina pharmaceutical company that is the largest subsidiary of Glaxo Holdings PLC in London.

Mr. Mario succeeds Joseph J. Ruvane Jr., who will remain as chief executive. Mr. Ruvane was recently elected to the board of the British company and given additional responsibilities for Glaxo Argentina and Glaxo Latin America.

Glaxo Inc., established in 1979, became the parent company's largest subsidiary in the fiscal year ending June 30, with sales of $500 million.

Mr. Mario, 48, told The New York Times that Glaxo's only problems were "problems associated with explosive growth."

"To me it's a wonderful problem to have," he said.

Mr. Mario recently resigned as group vice president of Squibb Corp. and as president and chief executive of the Squibb Medical Products Group. He said he had left because a medical-electronics group that accounted for about 40 percent of his division's sales was being spun off.

Mr. Mario was born in Clifton, New Jersey. He received his bachelor's degree in pharmacy from Rutgers University and master's and doctor's degrees in physical sciences from the University of Rhode Island. In 1971 he joined SmithKline Corp. in Philadelphia as director of quality control and at age 34 became vice president for manufacturing operations. In 1977 he joined Squibb.

Costain Group PLC, based in London, has named Ron Samuel as chairman of engineering and construction. Costain said this was a step in the rationalization of the group's operating units. Mr. Samuel takes over from Peter Costain, the group chief executive, who had assumed personal charge of the division during restructuring. Mr. Samuel previously was in charge of both the ventures division, which looks for investment opportunities, and of British-based mining, dredging, scaffolding and concrete products.

Security Pacific Hoare Govett Ltd. said Oliver Perin has joined its International Merchant Banking Group. He will be based in Los Angeles and will manage the marketing of international capital-markets products to corporate customers in the western United States. Mr. Perin was formerly the director of international operations for Commercial Credit Co. of Baltimore. His new company is the London-based merchant-banking unit of Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles.

Knoll International Inc. of New York, a maker of office furniture, has announced the appointment of Mel Silver, 54, as president and chief operating officer, succeeding Lawrence Ryan, who resigned. Mr. Silver was previously president of the company's Knoll International Worldtrade Inc. subsidiary.

Bank of America has announced the appointment of Chris Dean as head of its corporate foreign-exchange trading in London. He was previously with Barclays Bank, London.

The New York Stock Exchange has named four European business executives to the European Advisory Committee to the exchange's board, expanding the committee to 17 members. The four are Alain Chevalier, chairman of Moët-Hennessy of France; Ignacio Gómez-Acebo, senior partner of Gómez-Acebo and Pombo of Spain; Louis von Planta, chairman of CibaGeigy AG of Switzerland, and Poul Svanholm, president of United Breweries Ltd. of Denmark.

Coca-Cola Co. said R. Fenton-May, a vice president of Coca-Cola Central Pacific Ltd., has been appointed managing director of Coca-Cola China Ltd. Based in Hong Kong, Mr. Fenton-May will be responsible for further development of Coca-Cola Co.'s operations in China. Mr. Fenton-May joined Coca-Cola, based in Atlanta, in 1971, and held various technical positions.

Nobel Agrees to Acquire 33% of Swedish Match

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Nobel Industries Sweden AB, a maker of electronics, explosives and chemicals, said Tuesday that it would acquire 33 percent of the voting rights in Swedish Match AB, a diversified maker of matches, flooring and other consumer products.

Nobel said that the stock, valued at some 350 million kronor ($50.4 million), would be bought from investment firm Custos AB. Company officials said that for tax reasons, the transaction would be carried out through a call option to be exercised early next year. The officials said that Nobel might expand its holding in Swedish Match at a later stage.

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هكذا من الأصل

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

GE to Sell RCA Records To West German Firm

The Associated Press

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut — Bertelsmann AG, a West Germany record and music publishing company, will become the sole owner of RCA Corp.'s record business under an agreement announced by RCA's new parent, General Electric Co.

Bertelsmann, which already owns a 25-percent share of RCA's record business, is buying the remaining 75 percent from GE, RCA said in a statement released Monday. The deal also includes the RCA Record Club, RCA Video Productions and RCA Records special products.

Neither side disclosed the purchase price, but sources estimated the transaction at about $300 million.

GE, based in Fairfield, acquired RCA in June and had announced it planned to sell portions of RCA's businesses.

RCA merged its record and musical publishing business with Bertelsmann's Ariola group in August 1985. Bertelsmann AG is based in Guetersloh, West Germany.

The combined company's labels include RCA, Arista, Ariola and Hansa, and it has operations in 18 nations. Major recording artists include Whitney Houston, Alabama, Aretha Franklin, the Pointer Sisters and the Eurythmics.

With annual sales of about $850 million, the company ranks third in size after the record units of CBS Inc. and Warner Communications Inc.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 13

AngloEgy n, Baldwin Sec, CityGas Fla, CrownCrf, Equityyrd n, GrandAuto, Int Proteins, Ketchum, KogerCo, MonPwr pfA, PL fp 43pf, PauleyPtr, PgSPL pfC

NEW LOWS 14

CareEnt B, DirectActn, FstCtrlFn wt, Grantind, Hrrnsh pf, Jewlmstrs p, LifestyRst, LillyEli un, LorimarTel n, MemCo, OakwdHm s, ObrienEgy n, SeamensCp n, ZimmerCorp

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

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Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 9

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

هكذا من الأصل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slides as Rate-Cut Hopes Fade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slid Tuesday against most major currencies on what dealers described as dwindling expectations for interest-rate cuts in West Germany and Japan that would match those in the United States.

In metals markets, gold also dipped in what dealers called a necessary retrenchment following its sharp rise. Platinum plunged to just over $622 an ounce in both London and New York.

The dollar fell particularly against the yen after Japan's central bank governor, Satoshi Sumita, said that the economy was not likely to get much worse and that a discount-rate cut there appeared unnecessary.

Corporate traders in New York said that his remarks helped spur heavy dollar buying between 154.50 and 155.50 yen. The dollar inched down to close there at 155.55 yen from 156.05 on Monday.

The Deutsche mark was buoyed by remarks from Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany who, in presenting his 1987 budget, said that the government's present policy of financial restraint would continue.

With recent economic data showing growth at an annual rate of 3.3 percent, analysts said they see little chance that the Bundesbank will ease policy at its council meeting on Thursday.

In New York, the dollar fell to 2.0655 DM from 2.0750 there on Monday. Earlier in Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at midday at 2.0647 DM, barely changed from 2.0640 at the Monday fixing.

In other New York trading, the dollar fell to 1.6798 Swiss francs from 1.6925 on Monday, to 6.7445 French francs from 6.7785 and to 42.755 Belgian francs from 42.915.

The British pound weakened to close at $1.4780 in New York from $1.4840 on Monday. Earlier in London, sterling ended at $1.4840 from Monday's close at $1.4865.

Dealers in Europe said that sterling came under strong selling pressure against the mark in the afternoon, partly on profit-taking and partly on reports that Saudi Arabian oil production in the first five days of September was well above its quota from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

For much of the day, traders said that most currency trading was dull and listless with no major factors emerging to move the dollar. Most activity, they said, simply hinged on chart signals.

Although the dollar eased, it did not lose all of Monday's gains.

"The retreat was pretty much expected, the market was calling the dollar kind of high Monday," said Henry Weiland, corporate trader at NatWest USA.

"The negative sentiment still is in the market," Mr. Weiland said. "It may take some time, but dealers still are looking to test 2 marks and 150 yen."

Earlier in Europe, the dollar closed Tuesday in Zurich at 1.6713 Swiss francs; down from Monday's 1.6835. It was fixed in Paris at 6.7475 French francs, down from Monday's 6.7605, and in Brussels at 42.7600, down from 42.7825.

Gold dropped $9.35 an ounce in London to an official fix of $409.25, and slid $2 on the New York spot market to $408.90.

Nancy Nohavec, a senior trader at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., said that gold still is in a bull market, but it may test the psychological $400 level before resuming its upward trend.

"There has been some speculative profit-taking and longs are now waiting to see what happens," she said.

In New York, platinum fell $23.80 an ounce to $622.90. In London, it skidded $41.25 an ounce to a set price of $622.50.

(Reuters, UPI)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	2.0655	2.0693
Pound sterling	1.4840	1.4865
Japanese yen	155.66	154.85
Swiss franc	1.6753	1.6837
French franc	6.7300	6.7709

Source : Reuters

Budget Plan For Bonn Has More Tax Cuts

Reuters

BONN — Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg on Monday presented his 1987 budget to parliament, pledging to continue a policy of restraint on state spending and renewing a promise of further major tax cuts in the 1990s.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government, which faces elections Jan. 25, was anxious to reduce the role of the government in the lives of ordinary people.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that the government considered a major overhaul of the tax system in West Germany its most important financial task.

The government has proposed tax reductions of 40 billion Deutsche marks ($19.4 billion) due to come into effect in the early 1990s. It also would raise personal tax allowances and allowances for children and cut the corporate tax.

Mr. Stoltenberg's draft budget, which holds the rise in federal spending to 2.9 percent, was adopted by the cabinet in July.

The opposition Social Democratic Party has pledged a major revision of that budget if it wins the January election, saying it would remodel his tax-cut program to assist lower-paid workers.

Latest opinion polls indicate that Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic government will be returned to power with a comfortable majority.

Mr. Stoltenberg presented his budget against a backdrop of a stronger economy that he said reflected the government's determination since 1982 to improve state finances.

The government has predicted an inflation-adjusted increase in gross national product of 3 percent this year and roughly the same growth in 1987. GNP measures the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

In the proposed budget, new government borrowing would rise by 600 million DM, to 24.3 billion.

Mr. Stoltenberg said the increase was partly a result of lower tax income, following 20 billion DM of tax cuts already being introduced in 1986 and 1988.

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar, Inflation Fears Hold Back Traders

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Eurobonds generally closed unchanged to slightly lower in nervous trading Tuesday. However, a repackaging of Italy's European currency unit bonds into floating-rate notes did attract good demand, dealers said.

Dealers said that even a fairly generous pricing for the first traditionally structured fixed-rate U.S. dollar-denominated bond issue to be launched in about a week, an $80-million issue for Jujo Paper Co., did not create much enthusiasm.

The concerns about inflation and the outlook for the dollar, which have been pressuring prices for the past week, continued to keep investors on the sidelines.

Dollar straights closed little changed and floating-rate notes slightly off.

However, the repackaging of the Italian ECU bonds into $204-million seven-year floating-rate notes did see steady buying, to close at 100.04.

The issue, arranged by Banque Paribas Capital Markets, pays the mean of three-month London interbank bid and offered rates, and is secured by two outstanding ECU bond issues due 1993.

Dealers said the strong demand for the issue reflects a more generous margin than would be expected if Italy itself had tapped the market directly.

Among other recent issues, the United Kingdom's record $4-billion floating-rate-note issue was steady at 99.74 to 99.75, while a relatively generous margin on Westpac Banking Corp.'s recent $500-million perpetual issue buoyed demand.

In the dollar-straight sector, however, a yield of a generous 95 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury bonds for Jujo Paper Co.'s $80-million, 8¼-percent bonds due 1993 did not attract significant investor interest, dealers said.

Dealers said investors, increasingly uncertain that U.S. interest rates will ease further, are unwilling to buy dollar-straight bonds, with several recent issues remaining well outside total fees.

The Jujo issue closed just outside total fees of 1⅞ percent at a discount of 2, while among other recent issues, North American Philips Corp.'s $100-million, 8-percent bond issue due 1993 closed well outside total fees at about 96¼, compared with an issue price of 100%.

In other sectors, Ford Motor Credit Co. launched a 14.2-billion-yen, 8¾-percent, five-year bond issue at 116%.

Like several recent high-coupon, premium-priced bonds, the issue is aimed at a limited group of Asian investors, willing to run the risk of capital loss in return for high current income.

Campeau: *Allied Bid Is Vehicle for Entering 46 States*

(Continued from first finance page)

much." What is valuable for the future, he says, is Allied's involvement in 46 states.

Among publicly traded Canadian real estate companies, Campeau trails only Cadillac Fairview Corp. and Trizec Corp. in size. Olympia & York Developments Ltd., privately held by Toronto's Reichmann family, is the biggest.

The city of Ottawa, in particular, bears the stamp of Campeau, which built one of every five houses there and owns as much as 40 percent of the office space rented by the federal government.

"The skyline of our nation's capital is mostly Campeau's skyline," Diane Francis wrote in a new book, "Controlling Interest: Who Controls Canada?"

Mrs. Francis and others have suggested that a large component of Mr. Campeau's success has been his political adroitness in capitalizing on friendships with Mr. Trudeau and others. The recurrent allegation has been that Campeau's rents are too high. "He has turned politics into tremendous profits," she said.

Mr. Campeau rejects the charges, asserting that he never used his friendship with Mr. Trudeau or his developing relationship with the current prime minister, Brian Mulroney, for business purposes.

He pointed out that the buildings constructed by the government for its own use cost it as much as 50 percent more than the buildings he has rented to it.

The pursuit of Allied is Mr. Campeau's first major acquisition attempt since he went after Royal Trustco in November 1980. His 453-million-dollar bid is said to have been unsuccessful largely because he was perceived as a scrappy French Canadian upstart.

Canada's biggest companies, which held the majority share of the blue-chip trust company, simply refused to sell to him.

Mr. Campeau was hardly intimidated. In 1983, he moved his head office from Ottawa to Toronto's Bay Street, Canada's equivalent of Wall Street. He also built Toronto's biggest house on the city's exclusive Bridal Path: 11,000 square feet (990 square meters) of living space. More than 300 guests can sit down for dinner when the indoor pool is covered over.

Mr. Campeau is moving to streamline his company. He has been trying to sell unproductive assets, chiefly apartments that are under rent control. Because the apartments have been difficult to sell, Campeau Corp. now owns around $500 million of unwanted properties.

This difficulty is exacerbated by the company's active program of office building at a time when that sector is the weakest in the development industry. Campeau is building two major office buildings in Toronto and one in San Francisco at a time when both cities have high vacancy rates.

Mr. Rannals of Merrill Lynch pointed out that when Campeau unsuccessfully bid for Royal Trustco, its balance sheet was in considerably better shape than now.

NYT

Robert Campeau

Mr. Campeau strongly disagrees. He says that Campeau will pay $800 million, and possibly as much as $1.1 billion, in cash and notes toward the $3.11-billion acquisition. The remainder, he said, could easily be financed from the combined cash flow of Campeau and Allied.

FRANCE: *Sale Announcement Set*

(Continued from first finance page)

denationalization, including procedures for assessing the value of the companies' stock for listing on the Paris Bourse, were planned for later this week.

A national promotional campaign to encourage share buying also is planned. It would be partly aimed at employees, who would permitted to purchase as much as 10 percent of the shares of any of the 65 companies.

Banks working with the government and the three groups will recommend a range of selling prices to a Finance Ministry commission, but Mr. Balladur will make the final decision, ministry sources said.

The first listing could be as early as November, and government and banking sources said they believed there would be little difficulty finding buyers. "We were not chosen in a haphazard way," said an executive of one of the three groups.

Saint-Gobain and Paribas, both nationalized by the previous Socialist government in 1982, were expected to attract considerable international interest because of their worldwide activities and relatively high profitability, executives said.

Saint-Gobain's net profit last year rose 46 percent, to 753 million francs ($111 million at current exchange rates), while sales rose 10.6 percent, to 67.8 billion francs.

The company's market worth has been estimated at from 10 billion to 13 billion francs, government sources said.

Paribas net earnings last year rose 93 percent, to 2.7 billion francs, while group net assets increased to 26.3 billion francs from 21 billion francs. Group worth has been estimated at from 22 billion to 24 billion francs.

Net earnings of AGF, nationalized in 1945, rose 45 percent last year to 1.2 billion francs on record premium volume of 21.3 billion francs. Roughly 25 percent of the company's shares already are in private hands.

OFFICES: *Temporary Digs*

(Continued from first finance page)

some overcharge for standard services. Mr. Hume points out that, before choosing a business center, executives should compare additional charges for secretarial services, telephone, telex and copy-transmitting machines.

In London, for example, depending on the business center, secretarial services run from £10 to £20 an hour.

Overall prices vary depending on the location and the size of the office. In London, the range is £630 to £1,760 a month for office space; in Singapore, 1,000 to 2,500 Singapore dollars ($460 to $1,152), and in Dubai, 2,500 to 4,500 dirham ($681 to $1,226).

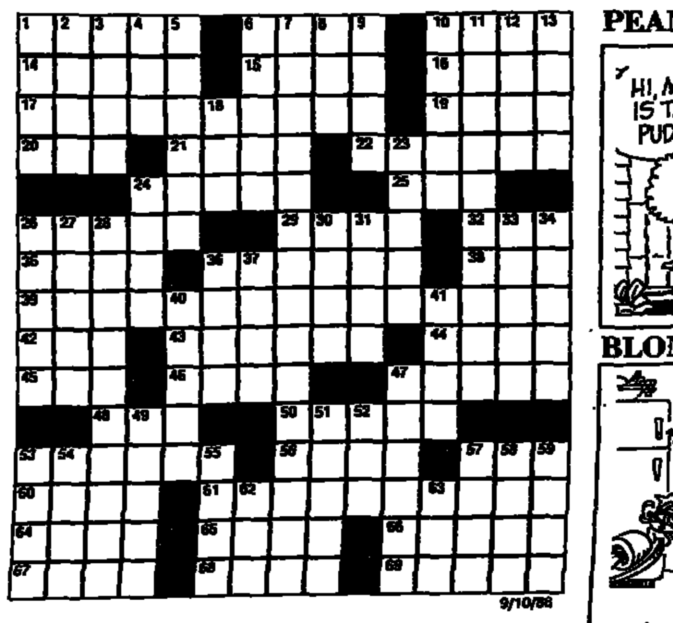
Once just used for short-term stays — three to four months in most cities — business centers say that companies are finding it cheaper to stay longer — the average is a year — because of high office rentals in some cities and lack of office space in the right places in others. But, for a growing company, there are limits to the center's savings.

"If the company is expanding, renting two offices is worth it, renting three offices makes it a bit expensive, and renting four is downright stupid," said Fernand Melendes, president of the World-Wide Business Center in Paris.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

SCIENCE
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
A FULL PAGE ON
RECENT DISCOVERIES IN
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE



9/10/86

ACROSS

1 News broadcaster's summary
6 Auricular
10 Statutes
14 "—— Paris," Porter song
15 Hawaiian bird
16 Recipe direction
17 Choice oysters
19 Heraldic border
20 Undermine
21 Nudge
22 Basked
24 "Michel Strogoff" author
25 Lucy Hayes, —— Webb
26 Debussy work
29 Decisions at a P.O.
32 —— volente
35 Gemayel of Lebanon
36 Declare without proof
38 Lingerie item
39 Salad ingredients
42 Trygve of the U.N.
43 Circumscribes
44 ——-majesté
45 Duo in mayonnaise
46 Author Barstow
47 Strains
48 Thee, in Tours
50 Sage or pimento
53 Grain used in making whisky
56 ". . . —— clock scholar"
57 Vestment
60 Plant with fleshy leaves
61 Summer drink
64 Pantheon goddess
65 TV's Jack
66 Crustacean for a gourmet
67 French souls
68 Nev. city
69 N.Y. restaurateur

DOWN

1 Pork cuts
2 Cinders
3 Masterstroke
4 "—— atque vale"
5 Pungent condiment
6 Lyonnaise potatoes essential
7 Popular main course
8 Part of I.R.S.
9 Levy
10 ". . . her poor dog ——"
11 Cabbage accompaniment
12 Game piece
13 Coaster
18 Hockey great
23 Indy 500 star
24 Peddle
26 Soup server
27 Greatly, poetically
28 Thick vegetable soup
30 Big top
31 —— Benedict
33 Director Lubitsch
34 Wadis, at times
36 Landed
37 Sieva bean's relative
40 Longfellow heroine
41 Author Wiesel
47 Ice-cream servers
49 Pseudobutters
51 Dodger Guerrero
52 Kind of tax: Abbr.
53 —— California
54 Grad.
55 Cry out sharply
57 Way off
58 Lecherous
59 Bolivian river
62 First Lady Grace's man
63 Spaghetti —— diavolo

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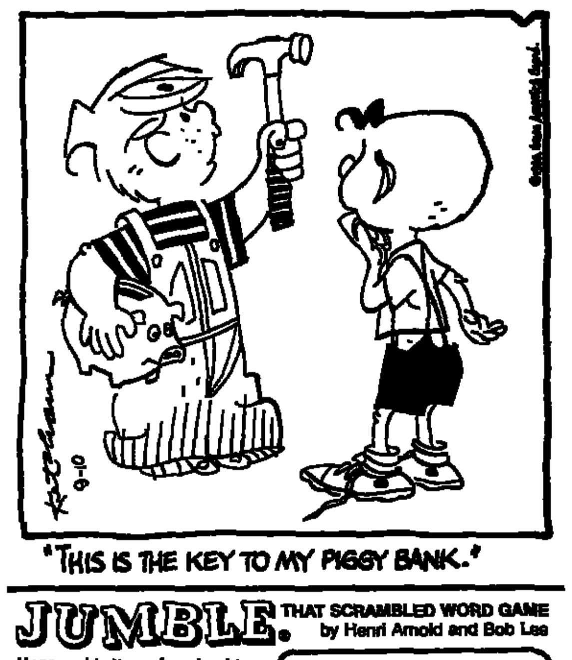
DENNIS THE MENACE



"THIS IS THE KEY TO MY PIGGY BANK."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DABNY
☐ ◯ ☐ ☐ ☐

OMPET
☐ ☐ ◯ ☐ ☐

TUCLED
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ◯

YERECH
☐ ☐ ◯ ☐ ☐ ☐

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HIS "◯◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: NOISY DOILY PASTRY NUDISM
Answer: This may determine what kind of position you have in life—YOUR DISPOSITION

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FICTION

- ☐ RED STORM RISING, by Tom Clancy $27.00
- ☐ WANDERLUST, by Danielle Steele $24.50
- ☐ A MATTER OF HONOR, by Jeffrey Archer $26.00
- ☐ LAST OF THE BREED, by Louis L'Amour $29.50
- ☐ I'LL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Krantz $26.00
- ☐ THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum $27.00
- ☐ THE GARDEN OF EDEN, by Ernest Hemingway $26.00
- ☐ THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders $26.00
- ☐ A PERFECT SPY, by John le Carre $26.00
- ☐ SUSPECTS, by William J. Caunitz $24.50
- ☐ REGRETS ONLY, by Sally Quinn $26.00
- ☐ SLAVES OF NEW YORK, by Tama Janowitz $22.00
- ☐ BARRIER ISLAND, by John D. MacDonald $24.50

NONFICTION

- ☐ FATHERHOOD, by Bill Cosby $21.00
- ☐ YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE!, by Dr. Seuss $16.50
- ☐ "AND SO IT GOES," by Linda Ellerbee $23.50
- ☐ FORD: The Men and the Machine, by Robert Lacey $33.00
- ☐ NECESSARY LOSSES, by Judith Viorst $26.00
- ☐ MURROW: His Life and Times, by A. M. Sperber $33.00
- ☐ WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH by Harold S. Kushner $23.50
- ☐ THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT, by Oliver Sacks $23.50
- ☐ THE UNDERGROUND EMPIRE, by James Mills $30.50
- ☐ BUS 9 TO PARADISE, by Leo Buscaglia $23.50
- ☐ THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Katahn $22.50
- ☐ THE TRIUMPH OF POLITICS: WHY THE REAGAN REVOLUTION FAILED, by David Stockman $27.00

Name: ....

Address: ....

Weather data is found today on Page 15

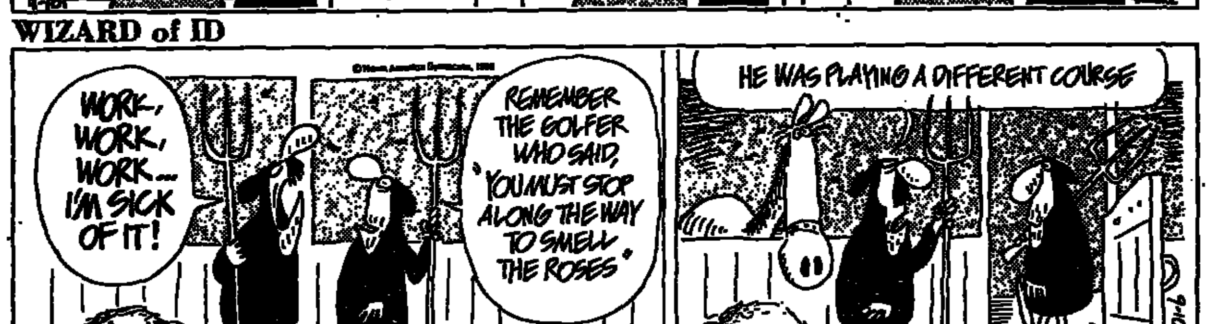
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

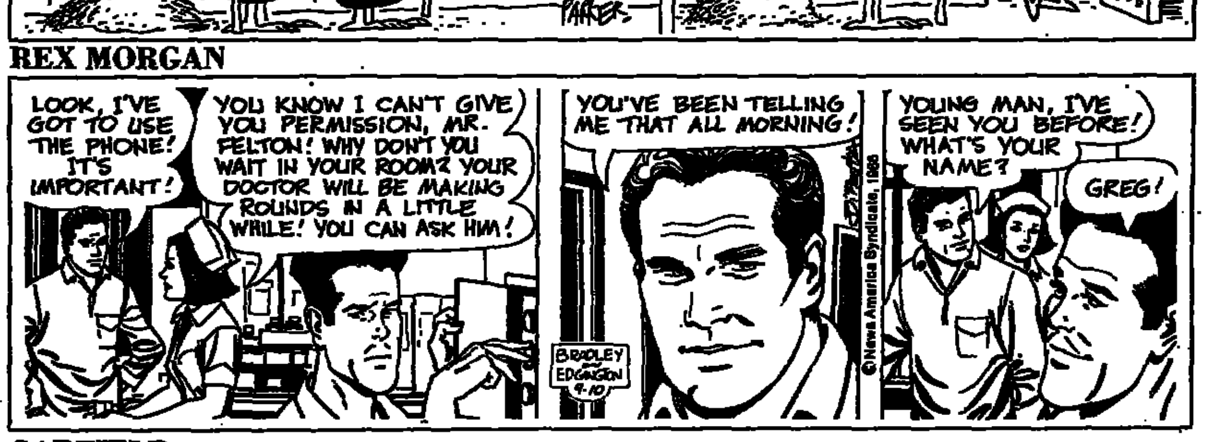
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

BOOKS

THE SHAPING OF AMERICA: A Geographical Perspective on 500 Years of History. Vol. I: Atlantic America, 1492-1800

By D.W. Meinig. 500 pages. $35. Yale University Press, 302 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Donald Jackson

WHEN most of us studied geography and history in school, we took the courses in different classrooms and studied from textbooks that were widely apart in nature, and it may not have occurred to us that we were merely coming at the same set of human events from different directions.

In the past decade or so, some historians and geographers have been preoccupied with this similarity. A respected professor of geography at Syracuse University, D.W. Meinig has long believed that geography and history are simply two different ways of getting at a single concern. As a result of the soul-searching that he and his colleagues have done, a kind of amalgam called historical geography has achieved respectability. Now Meinig has employed this new set of techniques to give us a monumental platform from which to view the over-all growth of the New World. The first of three volumes, the present work brings the creation of "Atlantic America" down to the year 1800.

It is not right, Meinig says, to think simply in terms of the Old World "discovering" the New. We ought to see various old worlds (the Iberian, the English, the Scandinavian) alternately engaging in fierce encounters and exerting subtle influences in the Western hemisphere. In dealing with this urge of Old World peoples to seek new pastures, Meinig is first interested in why such movements begin in particular places. Why were Seville and Lisbon ahead of other European cultural centers in reaching out toward America.

In Meinig's geographic view of history, every area is a bright stone in a larger mosaic, and to ignore one is to flaw the image. Regionalism, on the one hand, and the "total picture" on the other, are equally important to him. He gives us lucidly written and beautifully illustrated portraits of New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, and the tropical islands of the Caribbean. He is concerned with American diversity. He looks for basic social identities carried to the new side of the world.

In bringing this volume to a close in the year 1800, Meinig has chosen a convenient point from which to view a North America still part of the Atlantic world but fast turning to face the frontier on the eve of the Louisiana Purchase.

The term "imperialism" is used fearlessly in these pages. It is important, Meinig says, "for Americans to understand more clearly than they do that their nation has been created by massive aggression against a long succession of peoples." He does not pretend to have discovered the idea that there is an ugly side to American expansionism. But he makes it clear that the concept of inevitable westward migration of Europeans across the American continent becomes a euphemism if we allow it.

Donald Jackson, a retired professor of history and former editor of "The Papers of George Washington," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	RED STORM RISING, by Tom Clancy	1	6
2	WANDERLUST, by Danielle Steel	2	8
3	A MATTER OF HONOR, by Jeffrey Archer	3	10
4	REGRETS ONLY, by Sally Quinn	5	3
5	LAST OF THE BREED, by Louis L'Amour	4	13
6	THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum	6	[illegible]
7	I'LL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Krantz	10	20
8	SUSPECTS, by William J. Caunitz	12	4
9	THE GARDEN OF EDEN, by Ernest Hemingway	11	15
10	ACT OF WILL, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	8	12
11	THE GOOD MOTHER, by Sue Miller	9	17
12	THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY, by Karleen Koen		1
13	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jean M. Auel	13	42
14	A PERFECT SPY, by John Le Carré	7	20
15	THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders	14	14

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	FATHERHOOD, by Bill Cosby	1	18
2	YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE! by Dr. Seuss	2	26
3	"AND SO IT GOES," by Linda Ellerbee	4	13
4	JAMES HERRIOT'S DOG STORIES, by James Herriot	3	17
5	NECESSARY LOSSES, by Judith Viorst	6	20
6	ROCK HUDSON: His Story, by Rock Hudson and Sara Davidson	5	11
7	FORD: The Men and the Machine, by Robert Lacey		7
8	A CAST OF KILLERS, by Sidney D. Kirkpatrick	8	8
9	WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH, by Harold S. Kushner	9	21
10	THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT, by Oliver Sacks	10	23
11	MURROW: His Life and Times, by A. M. Sperber	11	8
12	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein	15	173
13	THE NIGHT LIVES ON, by Walter Lord		1
14	STRANGER IN TWO WORLDS, by Jean Harris		1
15	THE UNDERGROUND EMPIRE, by James Mills	14	8

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Katahn	1	16
2	FIT FOR LIFE, by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond	2	55
3	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Webster)	4	63
4	CALLANETICS, by Callan Pinckney with Sallie Batson	3	41
5	MEDICAL MAKEOVER, by Robert M. Giller and Kathy Matthews	5	8

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	L	A	P			F	A	S	T		B	A	T	H
L	U	R	E		M	A	J	O	R		E	C	H	O
O	N	E	R		O	C	A	L	A		S	T	E	P
E	G	O	C	E	N	T	R	I	C	I	T	I	E	S
			H	O	T				D	E	R			
C	T	R		S	I	N	G		D	A	R	T	E	D
R	O	O	F		N	O	R	D		Q	U	I	R	E
I	N	D	I	V	I	D	U	A	L	I	S	T	I	C
S	E	E	N	O		E	N	N	A		T	A	C	O
P	R	O	N	T	O		T	E	R	M		N	A	Y
				E	R	A		G	O	D				
S	E	L	F	R	I	G	H	T	E	O	U	S	L	Y
A	S	E	A		E	L	I	A	S		R	I	I	S
S	T	A	R		N	O	R	M	S		E	T	T	E
H	E	R	E		T	W	E	E			R	U	H	R

9/10/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, when her partner contributed a weak jump overcall

NORTH
♠ 5 3
♡ A 8
◇ Q 10 8 7 6 5 4 2
♣ 3

WEST (D)
♠ Q J 10
♡ K J 10 5 4 3 2
◇ —
♣ A 9 8

EAST
♠ K 9 7 2
♡ 6
◇ 3
♣ K Q 7 6 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A 8 6 4
♡ Q 9 7
◇ A K J 9
♣ J 10

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	3 ◇	Dbl.	3 N.T.
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

South judged correctly, as it turned out, that five diamonds would fail. She ventured three no-trump and then four no-trump, taking her chances in the club suit, and stood her ground when she was doubled.

West knew that South was prepared for a heart lead, but had to guess which of the black suits to try. There was much to be said for the club ace, because that would have permitted a spade shift at the second trick if that seemed desirable, but she tried the spade queen.

"I'm afraid my diamonds won't run," North said, offering an inaccurate apology.

"How many are there?" was the reply.

The answer of "eight" was extremely satisfactory, and South claimed 10 tricks, for a score of 810.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 9

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	582.50	582
ACF Holding	347	350
Aegon	107	107.10
Akzo	143.30	141.60
Ahold	96.10	94.60
Amev	78.20	78.10
A'Dam Rubber	11.30	11.05
Amro Bank	106.50	105.60
BVG	130	127
Buehrmann T	222	220.50
Caland Hldg	17.30	18.30
Elsevier-NDU	226	223.50
Fokker	72	72
Gist Brocades	53.20	52.70
Heineken	175	174
Hoogovens	69.10	68.70
KLM	47.40	46.60
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	85	84
Nedlloyd	182.50	182.10
NMB	228	227.50
Oce Vander G	550	551
Pakhoed	65.40	66
Philips	55.30	55.50
Robeco	96.10	96.10
Rodamco	135.70	135.80
Rolinco	86.40	86.50
Rorento	50.30	50.20
Royal Dutch	212.20	214.30
Unilever	516	516.50
Van Ommeren	39.10	38.80
VMF Stork	30.30	29.50
VNU	344	345.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 298.30
Previous : 299.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2540	2585
Bekaert	11450	11750
Cockerill	148	142
Cobepa	4950	4955
EBES	4830	4840
GB-Inno-BM	8700	8770
GBL	3525	3480
Soc Generale	3255	3250
Gevaert	6190	6280
Hoboken	7930	7870
Intercom	3890	3900
Kredietbank	18000	18000
Petrofina	9600	9700
Sofina	17750	13400
Solvay	8890	8140
Traction Elec	6400	6370
UCB	8700	8730
Unerg	2970	3015
Vieille Montagne	6200	6200

Current Stock Index : 4034.33
Previous : 4038.45

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	313	317
Allianz Vers	2465	2490
Altana	408	412
BASF	282	282.60
Bayer	309.20	312
Bay. Hypo bank	422	429
Bay Vereinsbank	540	550
BBC	328	330
BHF-Bank	526	521
BMW	627.50	630
Commerzbank	328	332
Conti Gummi	322	324
Daimler-Benz	1290	1307
Degussa	487	490
Deutsche Babcock	207	208
Deutsche Bank	815.50	821
Dresdner Bank	437	444.50
Harpener	314.50	314.80
Henkel	440	442.50
Hochtief	1205	1250
Hoechst	277.50	278
Hoesch	155.10	156
Horten	218.50	228
Hussel	592	591
IWKA	303	300
Kali und Salz	317	318
Karstadt	435	441
Kaufhof	510	515
Kloeckner HD	208	204.50
Kloeckner Werke	80.20	88.50
Krupp Stahl	148.50	N.Q.
Linde	732	755
Lufthansa	190	190
MAN	230	228.50
Mannesmann	182	182
Muench Rueck	3200	3297
Nixdorf	682	681
PKI	1010	993
Porsche	1175	1118
Preussag	215	219.50
PWA	249.50	249.50
RWE	213	217.20
Rheinmetall	410	400
Schering	625	625
SEL	425.20	431.50
Siemens	691	693.10
Thyssen	161.50	164.10
Veba	291	293.50
Volkswagenwerk	538	541.50
Wella	770	790

Commerzbank Index : 2064.40
Previous : 2089.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.70	18
Cathay Pacific	5.30	5.35
Cheung Kong	25	25.10
China Light	16.80	16.80
Green Island	8.50	8.50
Hang Seng Bank	32.75	34
Henderson	2.825	2.85
China Gas	14.60	14.60
HK Electric	9.70	9.75
HK Realty A	11.30	11.20
HK Hotels	34	34
HK Land	6.45	6.45
HK Shang Bank	7	6.95
HK Telephone	11.70	11.70
HK Yaumatei	3.35	3.35
HK Wharf	8.80	8.65
Hutch Whampoa	34.75	35.25
Hysan	0.75	0.74
Jardine	16.50	16.80
Jardine Sec	15.40	15.50
Kowloon Motor	9.15	9.20
Miramar Hotel	3.45	3.425
New World	7.20	7.20
SHK Props	15.80	15.90
Stelux	1.93	2
Swire Pacific A	14.10	14.30
Tai Cheung	2.30	2.32
Wing On Co	1.57	1.50
Winsor	8.30	8.35
World Int'l	2.775	2.75

Hang Seng Index : 1964.82
Previous : 1969.98

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1300	1350
Anglo American	4700	4825
Anglo Am Gold	30800	34100
Barlows	2100	2150
Blyvoor	2250	2450
Buffels	10600	10800
De Beers	2125	3200
Driefontein	7200	7225
Freegold	4850	5300
GFSA	5575	5600
Harmony	4950	5100
Hiveld Steel	490	495
Kloof	3450	3475
Nedbank	605	590
Rusplat	5300	5400
SA Brews	1450	1480
St Helena	5750	5958
Sasol	840	840
Welkom	3500	3600

Composite Stock Index : 1989.88
Previous : 1941.80

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$15	$15¼
Allied-Lyons	345	348
Anglo Am Gold	$76	$79½
Ass Brit Foods	320	322
Asda-MFI Gp	158	154
Barclays	509	499
Bass	773	775
B.A.T.	422	422
Beecham	410	413
Blue Circle	561	562
BOC Group	328	329
Boots	229	231
Bowater Indus	328	330
BP	670	676
Brit Telecom	202	198
Brit Aerospace	488	485
Britoil	131	133
BTR	320	315
Burmah	403	405
Cable Wireless	322	321
Cadbury Schw	181	180
Charter Cons	281	281
Commercial U	303	302
Cons Gold	539	542
Cookson Group	508	506
Courtaulds	283	279
Dalgety	303	298
De Beers	713	727
Driefontein	$16½	$17¾
Fisons	638	635
Free St Ged	$11⅛	$12⅞
GEC	180	178
Gen Accident	872	864
GKN	288	289
Glaxo	10 13/64	10 5/32
Grand Met	406	398
GRE	852	849
Guinness	326	331
GUS	15¾	15⅝
Hanson	197	197
Hawker	319	322
ICI	10 23/32	10 47/64
Jaguar	533	536
Land Securities	321	326
Legal General	273	272
Lloyds Bank	449	452
Lonrho	224	222
Lucas	558	558
Marks and Sp	215	215
Metal Box	185	188
Midland Bank	579	572
Nat West Bank	559	552
P and O	546	545
Pilkington	446	448
Plessey	182	180
Prudential	909	909
Racal Elect	786	782
Randfontein	$88½	$91½
Rank	517	514
Reed Intl	270	268
Reuters	508	510
Royal Dutch	62 5/32	62 5/32
Rover	37	37
RTZ	632	634
Saatchi	715	715
Sainsbury	422	419
Sears Holdings	123	123
Shell	936	948
STC	148	146
Std Chartered	724	729
Storehouse	348	346
Sun Alliance	742	732
Tate and Lyle	610	603
Tesco	428	413
Thorn EMI	514	514
T.I. Group	469	467
Trafalgar Hse	294	296
THF	149	150
Ultramar	150	151
Unilever	18 51/64	19
United Biscuits	247	242
Vickers	433	431
War Loan 3½	34⅝	34⅞
Woolworth	675	680

F.T.30 Index : 1331.14
Previous : 1323.70
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1673.40
Previous : 1666.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27320	27400
Cigahotels	4580	4590
CIR	14400	14268
Cred Ital	3495	3500
Eridania	5020	4995
Formitalia	14210	14400
Fiat	14980	14760
Generali	164300	159750
IFI	29900	29400
Italcementi	76000	75500
Italgas	3313	3350
Italmobiliare	135900	134000
Mediobanca	278000	274400
Montedison	3335	3285
NBA	4130	3970
Olivetti	18300	18000
Pirelli	5335	5340
RAS	68300	58000
Rinascente	1278	1240
SIP	3699	3730
SME	2365	2381
Snia	5500	5465
Standa	13500	12430
Stet	5725	5781

MIB Current Index : 1777
Previous : 1750

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	739	749
Alsthom Atl.	368	375
Av Dassault	1415	1420
Bancaire	1286	1327
BIC	451	457
Bongrain	1970	1954
Bouygues	1370	1423
BSN-GD	4195	4160
Carrefour	3493	3458
Chargeurs	1360	1364
Club Med	603	619
Darty	3795	3815
Dumez	1615	1620
Elf-Aquitaine	336	350
Europe 1	1031	1080
Gen Eaux	1360	1340
Hachette	2631	2885
Lafarge Cop	1403	1481
Legrand	4425	4429
Lesieur	1033	1065
l'Oreal	3481	3708
Martell	1477	1480
Matra	2543	2555
Merlin	3100	3200
Michelin	3230	3290
Moet Hennessy	2295	2343
Moulinex	74.60	74.50
Occidentale	1068	1070
Pernod Ric	1020	1030
Perrier	786	786
Peugeot	1154	1170
Printemps	619	641
Radiotechn	985	996
Redoute	2030	2040
Roussel Uclaf	1650	1667
Sanofi	752	758
Skis Rossignol	1260	1271
Telemecan	3123	3132
Thomson CSF	1610	1615
Total	458	464

CAC Index : 468.40
Previous : 494.60

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.48	3.72
Cold Storage	3.88	3.92
DBS	7.95	7.95
Fraser Neave	8.15	8.10
How Par	3.10	3.12
Hume	2.18	2.25
Inchcape	2.25	2.34
Lum Chang	0.945	0.955
Malayan Banking	4.30	4.40
OCBC	8.10	8.15
OUB	3.06	3.06
OUE	2.72	2.69
Shangri-la	3.38	3.38
Sime Darby	1.52	1.52
S'pore Airlines	7.85	7.80
S'pore Land	5.25	5.20
S'pore Press	8.25	8.25
S Steamship	1.69	1.68
St Trading	3.36	3.42
UOB	4.18	4.18
United Overseas	1.45	1.44

Straits Times Ind Index : 837.29
Previous : 841.37

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	195	200
Alfa Laval	325	335
Asea	349	N.Q.
Astra	698	695
Atlas Copco	210	210
Beijer	163	164
Boliden	210	208
Electrolux	297	297
Ericsson	231	235
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Fermenta	115	118
Handelsbanken	465	440
Pharmacia	212	213
Saab-Scania	718	N.Q.
Sandvik	172	178
Skanska	178	N.Q.
SKF	325	334
SwedishMatch	482	370
Volvo	385	379

Affaersvaerlden Index : 708.18
Previous : 688.70

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.60	3.60
ANZ	5.24	5.52
BHP	7.64	7.48
Boral	4.35	4.40
Bougainville	3	3.10
Coles Myer	4.55	4.60
Comalco	2.36	2.35
CRA	6.60	6.44
CSR	2.83	2.90
Dunlop	3.16	3.20
Elders Ixl	4.55	4.65
ICI Australia	2.53	2.52
Magellan	1.65	1.70
MIM	1.91	1.92
Nat Aust Bank	5.66	5.80
News Corp	25.50	25.80
N Broken Hill	2.33	2.35
Poseidon	3.40	3.40
Qld Coal Trust	1.63	1.62
Santos	4.30	4.38
Thomas Nation	3.06	3.12
Western Mining	3.73	3.86
Westpac Banking	4.95	5.16
Woodside	0.98	0.98

All Ordinaries Index : 1228.70
Previous : 1222.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	385	385
Asahi Chemical	873	874
Asahi Glass	1260	1260
Bank of Tokyo	899	900
Bridgestone	700	715
Canon	960	974
Casio	1330	1270
C.Itoh	700	705
Dai Nippon Print	1580	1900
Daiwa House	1650	1640
Daiwa Securities	2290	2330
Fanuc	6500	6390
Fuji Bank	1700	1710
Fuji Photo	2910	2800
Fujitsu	995	968
Hitachi	1000	1000
Hitachi Cable	1000	1020
Honda	1330	1320
Japan Air Lines	9610	9810
Kajima	1330	1340
Kansai Power	3370	3410
Kawasaki Steel	340	247
Kirin Brewery	1460	1470
Komatsu	480	488
Kubota	415	436
Kyocera	3890	3840
Matsu Elec Inds	1710	1640
Matsu Elec Works	1630	1600
Mitsubishi Bank	1670	1640
Mitsubishi Chem	747	771
Mitsubishi Elec	501	506
Mitsubishi Heavy	620	636
Mitsubishi Corp	1330	1320
Mitsui and Co	785	765
Mitsukoshi	1180	1200
Mitsumi	1330	1350
NEC	1990	1920
NGK Insulators	887	810
Nikko Sec	2000	1990
Nippon Kogaku	955	935
Nippon Oil	991	990
Nippon Steel	224	229
Nippon Yusen	544	550
Nissan	626	623
Nomura Sec	3450	3400
Olympus	1070	1020
Pioneer	2100	1970
Ricoh	839	848
Sharp	960	930
Shimazu	1180	1060
Shinetsu Chemical	1030	978
Sony	3200	3180
Sumitomo Bank	2160	2160
Sumitomo Chem	408	414
Sumitomo Marine	1090	1130
Sumitomo Metal	185	187
Taisei Corp	877	861
Taisho Marine	1010	1050
Takeda Chem	2230	2250
TDK	3500	3370
Teijin	776	800
Tokio Marine	1780	1790
Tokyo Elec. Power	6430	6360
Toppan Printing	1550	1570
Toray Ind	682	713
Toshiba	720	725
Toyota	1830	1740
Yamaichi Sec	2020	2040

Nikkei 225 : 18424.97
Previous : 18683.25
New Index : 1528.61
Previous : 1524.25

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7300	7300
Alusuisse	658	640
Autophon	7775	7850
Bank Leu	3975	3990
Brown Boveri	1675	1690
Ciba Geigy	3480	3510
Credit Suisse	3640	3660
Electrowatt	3450	3500
Interdiscount	5400	5600
Jacob Suchard	8050	8175
Jelmoli	3925	4000
Landis Gyr	1860	1890
Moevenpick	4700	4650
Nestle	8850	9025
Oerlikon-B	1730	1750
Roche Baby	11425	11650
Sandoz	1750	1760
Schindler	3275	3250
Sulzer	348	340
Surveillance	4675	4925
Swissair	1440	1460
SBC	548	573
Swiss Reinsurance	3080	3100
Swiss Volksbank	2480	2770
Union Bank	5820	5925
Winterthur	7725	7250
Zurich Ins	3475	3550

SBC Index : 654.70
Previous : 663.00

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto Sept. 8

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
509	Abti Prce	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	
46341	Agnico E	$20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
1019	Agra Ind A	$15½	15½	15½	
37008	Alt Energy	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
4860	Alta Nat	$13⅛	13	13	
2362	Algoma St	$16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
51830	A Barick	$18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
15358	Atco I f	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
36211	BCED	350	340	350	+10
2515	BP Canada	$34	33½	34	+ ½
3080	Bank BC	290	285	285	
184135	Bank N S	$15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
2100	Baton	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
17737	Bonanza R	175	166	175	
350	Bralorne	155	155	155	
5840	Bramalea	$21	22	22	+ 1
380	Brenda M	$9½	9	9	— ½
4063	BCFP	$23⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9520	BC Res	129	125	125	— 2
8142	BC Phone	$27⅝	27½	27½	
860	Brunswk	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
100	Budd Can	$20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
144310	CAE	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
200	CCL A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
39750	CCL B f	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18708	Cad Frv	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4480	Campeau I	$29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
4599	C Nor West	$14¼	14	14	
17002	C Packrs	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
67	Can Trust	$47	47	47	— ⅛
328782	CI Bk Com	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
109309	CTire A f	$15⅝	14⅞	15	
2160	C Util B	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
3590	Cara	$10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
483	Celanese	$15⅝	15½	15½	
940	Centrl Tr	$21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
160	CHUM	$42	42	42	— 1
79990	Cineplex	$19⅝	19	19½	— ⅛
2880	C Distb A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11632	CDistb B f	$6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16446	CTL Bank	$11⅛	11	11	
8408	Conwest A	$8	8	8	— 2
1725	Crownx	$20⅝	20	20½	+ ⅛
2370	Czar Res	150	140	150	+10
12974	Denison A p	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
3164	Denison B f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13190	Dickensn A f	$9	9	9	— ⅛
12900	Dickensn B	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34770	Dofasco	$24	23⅝	23⅝	
400	Domtex	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
792	Du Pont A	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
2455	Dylex A	$16⅞	16	16⅞	— ⅛
350	Emco	$13⅛	13	13	
2500	Equity Svr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1000	FCA Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
700	C Falcon C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
207341	Fcnbrdge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17740	Fed Ind A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1200	Fed Pion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
700	F City Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2600	Genstar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2820	Geac Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3400	Gibraltar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
45845	Goldcorp f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400	Grafi G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
30000	GL Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1400	Gt Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
170	Greyhnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1250	Hawker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4465	Hayes D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1850	Hees Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
751	Hollinger I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
27264	H Bay Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
34027	Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4500	Indal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
970	Inland Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44486	I Corona o	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
96000	Intl Thom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4846	Inter Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1346	Ipsco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10874	Jannock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1440	Kerr Add	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
36359	Labatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15966	Lacana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1250	LOnt Cem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6208	Loblaw Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
900	Lumonics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
42225	Magna A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200	MDS H A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4200	MICC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
24078	Mclan H X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1770	Merland E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10327	Molson A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
196	Molson B	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
1700	Murphy	$20	20	20	
19970	Nabisco L	$38	37⅝	37⅝	
90815	Noranda	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3496	Norcen	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
329822	Nva Alta f	$5⅝	5	5	
4200	Nowsco W	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
112445	NuWst sp A	$27⅛	24	25	— 1
2080	Oakwood	245	230	230	—15
27350	Omnibus o	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
2325	Oshawa A f	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
20325	Pac W Airls	$19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
12450	Pancour	$12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
2875	PanCan P	$28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
214283	Placer	$30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
7450	Que Sturg o	$5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
17500	Ranrock f	$6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10333	Redpath	$26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
75	Reed St I Sp	$55⅝	55	55	— 2½
2430	Rogers A	$22⅝	20⅝	20⅞	— 1⅝
420	Roman	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
19467	Sceptre R	300	280	290	+23
49700	Scotts f	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
59681	Sears Can	$12⅝	12	12⅛	
4085	SHL Systm	$26⅛	26	26	
72000	Selkirk A f	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
22337	Shell Can	$24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
12750	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2200	Slater B f	$14	14	14	
4100	Southam	$32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
7376	Spar Aero f	$26⅝	26	26	
52286	Stelco A	$22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
400	Sulpetro	$5	5	5	
900	Teck Cor A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22122	Teck B f	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
4100	Tex Can	$37⅛	37	37	
102611	Thom N A	$30⅝	29	29	— 1⅛
272825	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
23004	Torstar B f	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
1300	Traders A f	$49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
1900	Trns Mt	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
500	Trinity Res	53	52	52	
10648	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
49827	TrCan PL	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2824	Trimac	250	250	250	
12137	Trilon A	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3500	Trizec A f	$32⅝	32	32	+ ⅛
96894	Turbo	64	62	64	
2350	Unicorp A f	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3334	U Entprise	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
7311	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6480	Verstl A f	175	150	150	—25
12200	Vestgron	73	65	73	+13
3320	Wardair	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
65	Weldwood	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7708	Westmin	$9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3170	Weston	$30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
3761	Woodwd A	$6	5⅞	6	

Total sales 17,507,461 shares.

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,072.20	3,107.50

Montreal Sept. 8

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
32800	Bank Mont	$32⅜	31⅞	32	
250	BombrdrA	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
15145	BombrdrB	$26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
1200	CB Pak	$22⅝	22	22	— ½
52270	Cascades	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
2500	CIL	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
5400	ConBath	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
10410	DomTxtA	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
864	MntTrst	$12	12	12	
18000	NatBk Cda	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
25788	Noverco	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
34445	Power Corp	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
4275	Provigo	$19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
50396	Royal Bank	$32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
1774	RoyTrstco	$34	34	34	— ⅛
1950	SteinbrgA	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛

Total Sales 3,702,389 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,399.28	1,399.47

EUROBONDS BY CARL GEWIRTZ IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS AN EXCLUSIVE LISTING OF 2000 EUROBOND PRICES

SPORTS

European Championship Chase Is On, Too Soon, Much Too Frenetically

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In soccer you can move forward, you can move backward, you can run in place. But you cannot cannot hide.

This Wednesday, 10 weeks after the end of the World Cup, the first of 116 qualifying games for the 1988 European Championship will be played.

France, champion of the continent and champion of style, came to the end of an era in Mexico, where the cavalier days of Michel Platini and Alain Giresse, Dominique Rocheteau and Maxime Bossis were on their last legs.

And Europe waits for no man. France already has tried, not very successfully, to field a new team in a friendly match in Switzerland. On Wednesday, the French, queasy travelers anyway, begin their European Championship defense in Reykjavik, where the Icelanders are athletic, hard-running and no respecters of reputation.

ROB HUGHES

True, the French have the same manager, Henri Michel. They have Joel Bats, Manuel Amoros, Patrick Battiston and William Ayache to build on in defense. They hope Yannick Stopyra and Jean-Pierre Papin can blossom into the attack of power and accuracy they never had. But Papin is injured, and 21-year-old Stephane Paillat is his replacement.

Midfield? Ah, midfield, where all things have been possible for France. Luis Fernandez still has five years of powerhorse running left, and Jean Tigana still is willing. But can they be effective without the craft of Platini, the direction of Giresse?

Genius is not replaceable. A team can only try to fill the vacuum. And for France, Bernard Genghini, 28, has languished perhaps too many years in Monaco waiting to prove his creativity. But the job is his Wednesday.

Jean-Marc Ferreri, when fit, has acceleration to match his surname, and Philippe Vercruysse has subtlety to spare. Both are 24, both are eager to fill great men's shoes. Let them try, but let us not kid ourselves. The French are good; they have knowledge and self assurance. Super ingredients, but blending them takes time and the older soccer gets the less it seems capable of organizing time for regeneration.

Seventy-two days between World Cup and European Championship is one reason we get such frenetic sport. Platini has been tempted to say he will not, as planned, retire. The spirit is willing but he, like Ferreri, is physically unfit. At least France has reserves where others do not possess even a quality first 11. Where France has continuity of management, others have pressed the panic button. Where France has her sons on home soil, others must beg, steal and borrow from foreign clubs.

Seventy-two days between World Cup and European Championship is one reason we get such frenetic sport.

Assuming those who run the sport are able to think of players as human beings, they must know that 72 days is not a reasonable time in which to recuperate from a particularly debilitating tournament. The result is hodgepodge preparation. A match Wednesday in Glasgow, for example, will represent a new beginning vital to the European futures of Scotland and Bulgaria. Both are under new management, both crave instant solutions for turning losers into winners.

Bulgaria chopped its World Cup manager the way some of its defenders do opponents. Hristo Mladenov was appointed the successor so near to the opening of the new club season that it was unclear whether he would continue running Slavia Sofia or be freed full-time for his international squad (the best of which, sweeper Georgi Dimitrov, has since moved to St. Etienne in France).

The new Scottish coach, Andy Roxburgh, has as his first task to introduce himself to established players; his second is to convince them he knows his stuff. He has no playing pedigree, none of the medals which the modern superstar sees as the badges of managerial status. Yet Roxburgh has long been the obvious candidate to harness, if any man can, the Scots' disparate talents.

A former schoolmaster, he has successfully groomed his nation's junior squads. He identified, long ago, with the French philosophy of nurturing skilled performers through to full international status. Paul McStay, influenced by Roxburgh from boyhood, is a youthful bridge to that goal, a midfield orchestrator of the near future. Yet Roxburgh is in the familiar nasty spot: promoted to a position where results count for more than growth, and immediately beset by injuries and withdrawals.

Three days' work with the team obliged him to look backward to Graeme Souness and Kenny Dalglish. Roxburgh, the man of youth, has persuaded them to postpone "retirement," although Souness cannot play this week because of suspension. Dalglish, now 35 and dividing his time between playing and managing Liverpool, should be chosen for as long as he is able to play. Last Wednesday, as a substitute against Leicester, he sidestepped two defenders and scored with an angled left-foot shot from the edge of the area, transcending a night of guileless running.

On Saturday, again as a substitute, he scored twice, a proclivity that could, perhaps, be pensioned off by Argentina but not Scotland.

Meanwhile England is so self-satisfied by what it accomplished in Mexico that it gave manager Bobby Robson a pay raise and a five-year contract extension worth half a million pounds (about $743,000).

England's European matches start next month, so there is time Wednesday for a friendly in Stockholm to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Swedish soccer. A fortunate opportunity to try something new? Not really. England is preparing to field as nearly as possible its World Cup team. Ray Wilkins, sent off in disgrace in Monterrey and criticized by teammates who thought his style too slow, too square, returns as captain.

"We need to be at our best," explained Robson. "Nobody would gain anything if we went to Sweden with an experimental side and had a really bad day." Venturing nothing, he bemoans Barcelona's refusal to release Gary Lineker for a friendly between two squads depleted by injury on a field ruined by a pop-music concert.

Lineker scored two goals in Barcelona's first game of the new season and the club, wanting as many more as it can get for its $3-million investment, insists that he plays a league match on Wednesday. The English popular press, taking its cue from Robson, is crying loud and long about the "unpatriotic" Terry Venables, Barcelona's manager, keeping Lineker on the Spanish team. Venables, a Londoner seeking Robson's job! What a hypocrite!

Is he? Celebration soccer in Sweden is hardly the be all and end all. It could just as easily be Robson's opportunity to try new blood.

But crying aloud, paving the way for excuses, has become part of the game. Even when there is time there is seldom the inclination to make progress.

Reuters-UPI

After Tony Dorsett went down with a sprained ankle . . .

Walker Is Instant Star

United Press International

IRVING, Texas — Herschel Walker, filling in for the injured Tony Dorsett, made his National Football League debut Monday night with two touchdowns — the second coming with 76 seconds left in the game and giving the Dallas Cowboys a 31-28 victory over the New York Giants.

The game-winner came on a 10-yard draw play at the end of a 72-yard drive that Walker had started by taking a short pass and breaking four tackles for a 23-yard gain.

With 5:24 left, quarterback Phil Simms had thrown a spectacular 44-yard touchdown pass to Bobby Johnson that brought the Giants from behind for the third time.

Earlier they had rallied to tie after falling two touchdowns behind, then overcame a three-point deficit in the third quarter on a two-yard run by Joe Morris, who agreed to a new four-year, $2.2 million contract just hours before the game.

Dorsett sprained his ankle in the first quarter, came back to catch a screen pass for a 36-yard touchdown, the game's first, then left for good in the second half as the ankle began to swell. Walker, whom the Cowboys drafted in the fifth round two years ago even though he had left the University of Georgia to play in the U.S Football League, gained 64 yards on 11 carries.

But in the third period Walker stood a good chance of being the goat of the game when linebacker Harry Carson recovered his fumble at the Dallas 14 and Morris scored for a 21-17 lead. *(UPI, AP)*

Tim Roberts/Reuters-UPI

. . .Herschel Walker arose to get the Cowboys a 31-28 victory over the Giants.

Now a Deep Freeze Is Quarterbacking

United Press International

WASHINGTON — William (The Refrigerator) Perry became a 300-pound (136-kilogram) hit at running back for the Chicago Bears last season. This year, 275-pound Russ Grimm of the Washington Redskins could get a shot at quarterback.

Coach Joe Gibbs said Monday that Grimm, the three-time all-pro offensive guard, will be the third-string quarterback since Mark Rypien, a rookie, was put on injured reserve Saturday with a bone chip in his knee and will be out at least four weeks.

"This is no joke," said Gibbs, explaining that Grimm has practiced at the position.

"If there's a pass rush, so what," Gibbs said. "He'll put the guy's lights out. It would be the first time a quarterback won."

Grimm, a six-year NFL veteran, was a quarterback at Southmoreland High School in Pennsylvania, but changed positions at the University of Pittsburgh, which had a quarterback named Dan Marino.

■ **McMahon Out 3 Weeks**

Quarterback Jim McMahon will be unable to play for the Bears for at least three weeks because a shoulder injury incurred in the fourth quarter of Sunday's game, The Associated Press reported from Lake Forest, Illinois.

"It's a second-degree separation in the right shoulder," trainer Fred Caito said. "He did not dislocate it."

Mike Tomczak, a second-year pro from Ohio State, will start Sunday against the Philadelphia Eagles.

Bosox Rout Orioles in 11th; Weaver to Retire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — The Boston Red Sox scored six runs in the 11th inning Monday night to beat the Baltimore Orioles, 9-3, and afterward Earl Weaver said that he will not manage the Orioles next season.

Whether he finishes the season apparently will be decided by team owner Edward Bennett Williams, who talked Weaver out of retirement in the middle of the 1985 season.

"If you can't think of anything else to do, you might as well [illegible] golf or go to the races," Weaver said in reference to a slump that has seen the Orioles lose 24 of their last 31 games.

Trailing by 3-1 in the ninth inning Monday night, they tied the score on Juan Beniquez's two-run single. But in the 11th, the Red Sox extended their winning streak to nine games as Wade Boggs got his fourth hit, advanced on a passed ball and scored on Bill Buckner's double. Then came a two-run double by Dwight Evans and a three-run homer by Rich Gedman.

The victory gave the Red Sox a seven-game lead in the American League East. Any combination of Boston victories and Toronto losses totaling 19 will eliminate the second-place Blue Jays.

The loss left the Orioles in sixth place, 16 games behind Boston and just 1½ ahead of last-place Milwaukee.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Reuters-UPI

Earl Weaver

The most logical candidates to replace Weaver, especially should a change be made before the season ends, would be Oriole coaches Cal Ripken Sr. and Frank Robinson.

Ripken has spent 30 years with the organization, but was bypassed when Weaver ended 2½ years of retirement to replace the fired Joe Altobelli on June 14, 1985. Robinson, the first black manager in baseball, has held managerial posts at Cleveland and San Francisco and has always admitted to a desire to manage the Orioles, for whom he starred in the late 1960s.

Weaver said he made his decision about three weeks ago, about midway through the slump, after the Orioles had closed to 2½ games of the Red Sox.

At the time, he said, the only response from Williams was that they would talk at the end of the season. Asked if he could be persuaded to change his mind, Weaver replied, "I don't think so."

He said he would not work for any other organization, noting that he could not anyway because of a $1-a-year consultant's contract with the Orioles that would resume next year and run through 1990.

Weaver retired in 1982, after the Orioles lost the AL East championship to Milwaukee in the season's final game.

His teams won six AL East titles, four pennants and one World Series during his first stint with the Orioles. But since he returned on June 14, 1985, they have gone 120-122.

That is far removed from his lifetime record of 1,474-1,040, a .586 winning percentage that ranks him fifth on the all-time list of those who have managed for 10 years or more this century.

Royals 5, Twins 0: In Kansas City, Missouri, Dennis Leonard held Minnesota to three singles and Jim Sundberg hit a home run to give Bert Blyleven, who has 25 victories over the Royals, his first loss since July 27.

Astros 3, Reds 1: In the National League, in Houston, Nolan Ryan struck out 10 during six shutout innings and, with Charlie Kerfeld, held Cincinnati to three hits as the Astros increased their lead in the West to nine games with a third straight victory.

They scored in the first two innings as Glenn Davis, Kevin Bass and Billy Hatcher each hit two-out RBI singles.

Expos 9, Mets 1: In New York, rookie Bob Sebra pitched a five-hitter and Mitch Webster hit a two-run homer in a five-run seventh as Montreal ended the Mets' four-game winning streak.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 2: In Pittsburgh, Mike Diaz was 2-for-4 with two RBI and fellow rookies Bob Patterson and Hipolito Pena held St. Louis to six hits.

Cubs 7, Phillies 4: In Chicago, Leon Durham hit a three-run homer and Keith Moreland drove in two runs against Philadelphia.

Dodgers 7, Braves 0: In Los Angeles, Bob Welch pitched a four-hitter for his 100th victory and Mike Scioscia homered during a three-run fifth against Atlanta.

Giants 4, Padres 3: In San Francisco, Candy Maldonado doubled three times and drove in two runs against San Diego. *(AP, UPI)*

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000 000 000—0	3	1
Kansas City	002 000 12x—5	10	2

Blyleven and Reed; Leonard and Sundberg. W—Leonard, 7-12. L—Blyleven, 15-11. HR—Kansas City, Sundberg (9).

Boston	000 201 000 06—9	14	0
Baltimore	100 000 002 00—3	7	0

Seaver, Schiraldi (9) and Sullivan, Gedman (10); Flanagan, Jones (7), Aase (10) and Dempsey, Stefero (10). W—Schiraldi, 3-1. L—Aase, 5-7. HRs—Boston, Evans (20), Rice (17), Gedman (13).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	003 100 000—4	10	0
Chicago	302 010 01x—7	9	1

Maddux, Hudson (4), Hume (7) and Russell; Lynch, Sanderson (6), L.Smith (9) and J.Davis. W—Lynch, 5-4. L—Maddux, 2-4. Sv—L.Smith (26). HRs—Philadelphia, Thompson (5), Russell (12). Chicago, Durham (17).

Montreal	000 200 520—9	16	0
New York	000 000 001—1	5	1

Sebra and Bilardello; Ojeda, Anderson (7), Mitchell (9) and Carter. W—Sebra, 4-2. L—Ojeda, 16-5. HRs—Montreal, Webster (4). New York, Strawberry (20).

St. Louis	100 000 100—2	6	1
Pittsburgh	201 000 00x—3	8	1

Cox, Perry (7), Soff (8) and Lake; Patterson, H.Pena (8) and T.Pena. W—Patterson, 1-2. L—Cox, 9-12. Sv—H.Pena (1).

Cincinnati	000 000 010—1	3	2
Houston	210 000 00x—3	10	0

Welsh, Murphy (8) and Diaz; Ryan, Kerfeld (7) and Ashby. W—Ryan, 10-8. L—Welsh, 5-6. Sv—Kerfeld (7).

Atlanta	000 000 000—0	4	4
Los Angeles	000 030 13x—7	10	1

Mahler, Olwine (5), Dedmon (7) and Benedict; Welch and Scioscia, Trevino (9). W—Welch, 7-11. L—Mahler, 12-15. HR—Los Angeles, Scioscia (4).

San Diego	000 102 000—3	7	0
San Francisco	200 200 00x—4	9	1

Whitson, Stoddard (5), Lefferts (6), McCullers (7) and Bochy; Mulholland, Robinson (6), Garrelts (8) and Melvin. W—Mulholland, 1-6. L—Whitson, 1-7. Sv—Garrelts (8). HR—San Diego, Bochy (8).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Puckett Min	136	580	104	202	.348
Boggs Bsn	128	491	93	171	.348
Mattingly NY	137	575	92	195	.339
Rice Bsn	132	526	83	174	.331
Bell Tor	136	548	95	181	.330
Yount Mil	120	450	71	145	.322
Fletcher Tex	126	453	73	141	.311
Fernndz Tor	138	586	84	181	.309
Barnard Cle	133	506	81	155	.306
Carter Cle	138	558	88	170	.305

RBI: Canseco, Oakland, 106; Bell, Toronto, 101; Carter, Cleveland, 100; Gaetti, Minnesota, 95; Rice, Boston, 95.

Hits: Puckett, Minnesota, 202; Mattingly, New York, 195; Bell, Toronto, 181; Fernandez, Toronto, 181; Rice, Boston, 174.

Doubles: Mattingly, New York, 44; Boggs, Boston, 39; Buckner, Boston, 38; Bell, Toronto, 36; Puckett, Minnesota, 36.

Triples: Butler, Cleveland, 9; Fernandez, Toronto, 9; Sierra, Texas, 9; 10 are tied with 6.

Home Runs: Deer, Milwaukee, 32; Kingman, Oakland, 31; Barfield, Toronto, 30; Bell, Toronto, 30; Balboni, Kansas City, 29; Canseco, Oakland, 29; Gaetti, Minnesota, 29.

Stolen Bases: RHenderson, New York, 77; Cangelosi, Chicago, 46; Pettis, California, 37; Gibson, Detroit, 31; Moseby, Toronto, 30.

PITCHING (12 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 21-4, .840, 2.53; Eichhorn, Toronto, 12-4, .750, 1.70; Henke, Toronto, 9-3, .750, 3.17; Rasmussen, New York, 14-5, .737, 3.94; King, Detroit, 9-4, .692, 3.78.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 211; Morris, Detroit, 193; Langston, Seattle, 186; Witt, California, 182; Higuera, Milwaukee, 177.

Saves: Righetti, New York, 35; Aase, Baltimore, 31; Hernandez, Detroit, 21; Henke, Toronto, 20; DiMoore, California, 18.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gwynn SD	136	541	87	180	.333
Raines Mon	127	495	77	164	.331
Sax LA	131	527	73	170	.323
CBrown SF	111	411	56	132	.321
KHernndz NY	129	485	83	150	.309
Bass Htn	133	505	72	155	.307
Hayes Phl	132	510	83	156	.306
Ray Pit	129	489	61	149	.305
Knight NY	118	414	43	122	.295
Webster Mon	134	474	75	137	.289

RBI: Parker, Cincinnati, 105; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 100; Carter, New York, 94; GDavis, Houston, 84; Hayes, Philadelphia, 80.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 180; Sax, Los Angeles, 170; Raines, Montreal, 164; Hayes, Philadelphia, 156; Bass, Houston, 155.

Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 37; Sax, Los Angeles, 35; Raines, Montreal, 33; Dunston, Chicago, 30; KHernandez, New York, 30; RReynolds, Pittsburgh, 30.

Triples: Raines, Montreal, 10; Samuel, Philadelphia, 10; Webster, Montreal, 9; Coleman, St.Louis, 7; Dykstra, New York, 7; McGee, St.Louis, 7.

Home Runs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 31; GDavis, Houston, 28; Parker, Cincinnati, 26; Murphy, Atlanta, 26; EDavis, Cincinnati, 22; Horner, Atlanta, 22.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St.Louis, 90; EDavis, Cincinnati, 65; Raines, Montreal, 57; Duncan, Los Angeles, 44; Doran, Houston, 38; Samuel, Philadelphia, 38.

PITCHING (12 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Ojeda, New York, 16-4, .800, 2.58; Fernandez, New York, 15-4, .789, 3.57; Tekulve, Philadelphia, 10-3, .769, 2.50; RRobinson, Cincinnati, 9-3, .750, 2.91; Gooden, New York, 14-5, .737, 2.94.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 253; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 217; Fernandez, New York, 170; Welch, Los Angeles, 165; Gooden, New York, 164.

Saves: Worrell, St.Louis, 31; Reardon, Montreal, 30; DSmith, Houston, 29; LeSmith, Chicago, 25; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 23; Franco, Cincinnati, 23.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	83	54	.606	—
Toronto	76	61	.555	7
New York	72	65	.526	11
Detroit	71	67	.514	12½
Cleveland	69	69	.500	14½
Baltimore	67	70	.489	16
Milwaukee	65	71	.478	17½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	78	58	.574	—
Texas	71	66	.518	7½
Oakland	65	73	.471	14
Kansas City	64	74	.464	15
Seattle	61	77	.442	18
Chicago	60	76	.441	18
Minnesota	58	79	.423	20½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	92	45	.672	—
Philadelphia	71	66	.518	21
Montreal	67	68	.496	24
St. Louis	68	69	.496	24
Chicago	57	80	.416	35
Pittsburgh	56	80	.412	35½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	79	58	.577	—
Cincinnati	70	67	.511	9
San Francisco	69	69	.500	10½
Los Angeles	65	72	.474	14
Atlanta	64	72	.471	14½
San Diego	63	75	.457	16½

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	1	0	0	1.000	33	3
N.Y. Jets	1	0	0	1.000	28	24
Buffalo	0	1	0	.000	24	28
Indianapolis	0	1	0	.000	3	33
Miami	0	1	0	.000	28	50

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Houston	1	0	0	1.000	31	3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	.000	14	24
Cleveland	0	1	0	.000	31	41
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	.000	0	30

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver	1	0	0	1.000	38	36
Kansas City	1	0	0	1.000	24	14
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	50	28
Seattle	1	0	0	1.000	30	0
L.A. Raiders	0	1	0	.000	36	38

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	41	14
Dallas	1	0	0	1.000	31	28
N.Y. Giants	0	1	0	.000	28	31
Philadelphia	0	1	0	.000	14	41
St. Louis	0	1	0	.000	10	16

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000	41	31
Detroit	1	0	0	1.000	13	10
Green Bay	0	1	0	.000	3	31
Minnesota	0	1	0	.000	10	13
Tampa Bay	0	1	0	.000	7	31

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	31	10
L.A. Rams	1	0	0	1.000	16	10
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	31	7
New Orleans	0	1	0	.000	10	31

MONDAY'S RESULT

Dallas 31, N.Y. Giants 28

U.S. College Top-20s

The top 20 teams in the first Associated Press regular-season college football poll (first-place votes in parentheses, 1986 record, total points based on 20-19-18, etc., and rankings in the preseason poll):

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Oklahoma (55)	1-0-0	1,175	1
2. Miami, Fla. (1)	2-0-0	1,050	3
3. Michigan (1)	0-0-0	1,026	2
4. Alabama	2-0-0	986	5
5. Penn State (1)	1-0-0	952	6
6. Nebraska (1)	1-0-0	896	8
7. Texas A&M	0-0-0	868	7
8. Tennessee	1-0-0	713	10
9. Auburn	1-0-0	509	14
10. Ohio State	0-1-0	502	9
11. Brigham Young	1-0-0	425	18
12. Baylor	1-0-0	422½	12
13. Florida	1-1-0	366	13
14. LSU	0-0-0	362	15
15. Florida State	1-1-0	300	11
16. UCLA	0-1-0	298	4
17. Washington	0-0-0	253	T16
18. Arkansas	0-0-0	250	19
19. Georgia	0-0-0	235	T16
20. Michigan State	0-0-0	196½	20

The United Press International board of coaches top-20 college football ratings (first-place votes and this year's record in parentheses, total points based on 15 points for first place, 14 for second, etc., and last year's final rankings):

	Pts	Pvs
1. Oklahoma (44) (1-0)	727	1
2. Miami, Fla. (1) (2-0)	627	7
3. Michigan (1) (0-0)	597	2
4. Alabama (1) (2-0)	554	6
5. Penn State (2) (1-0)	533	5
6. Nebraska (1-0)	518	8
7. Texas A&M (0-0)	485	3
8. Tennessee (1-0)	360	10
9. Brigham Young (1-0)	165	16
10. Baylor (1-0)	165	12
11. Auburn (1-0)	158	13
12. Ohio State (0-1)	123	9
13. Washington (0-0)	119	16
14. Georgia (0-0)	107	15
15. Arkansas (0-0)	94	14
16. Arizona (1-0)	92	2
17. Louisiana State (0-0)	70	19
18. Maryland (1-0)	61	20
19. UCLA (0-1)	60	4
20. Iowa (0-0)	45	18

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	7	3	0	236	218	14
Hamilton	4	6	0	228	221	8
Montreal	2	8	0	161	264	4
Ottawa	2	8	0	189	291	4

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Brit Clmb	8	2	0	268	211	16
Edmonton	7	3	0	309	215	14
Winnipeg	6	4	0	301	211	12
Calgary	5	5	0	226	220	10
Saskatchwn	4	6	0	211	286	8

Sunday's Results

Toronto 25, Hamilton 23

Edmonton 37, Montreal 22

Tennis

Pro Leaders

(Through Sept. 7)

MEN

Earnings

1, Ivan Lendl, $928,207. 2, Boris Becker, $542,489. 3, Joakim Nystrom, $486,353. 4, Mats Wilander, $454,360. 5, Anders Jarryd, $354,751. 6, Stefan Edberg, $333,261. 7, Andres Gomez, $290,627. 8, Yannick Noah, $269,375. 9, Miloslav Mecir, $261,633. 10, Henri Leconte, $222,798.

Tour Points

1, Ivan Lendl, 4489. 2, Boris Becker, 2360. 3, Joakim Nystrom, 2368. 4, Stefan Edberg, 1721. 5, Mats Wilander, 1685. 6, Yannick Noah, 1553. 7, Andres Gomez, 1434. 8, Jimmy Connors, 1321. 9, Miloslav Mecir, 1285. 10, Mikael Pernfors, 1176.

Computer Rankings

1, Ivan Lendl, 187.9412. 2, Boris Becker, 98.6667. 3, Mats Wilander, 96.4000. 4, Stefan Edberg, 94.6111. 5, Yannick Noah, 79.0000. 6, Jimmy Connors, 74.5833. 7, Joakim Nystrom, 70.8500. 8, Miloslav Mecir, 68.2308. 9, Henri Leconte, 64.3877. 10, Andres Gomez, 52.2632.

WOMEN

Earnings

1, Martina Navratilova, $1,309,984. 2, Chris Evert Lloyd, $833,755. 3, Helena Sukova, $499,262. 4, Pam Shriver, $435,260. 5, Steffi Graf, $399,018. 6, Hana Mandlikova, $346,220. 7, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, $311,489. 8, Gabriela Sabatini, $195,811. 9, Wendy Turnbull, $188,318. 10, Kathy Jordan, $171,639.

Tour Points

1, Martina Navratilova, 2,850. 2, Chris Evert Lloyd, 2,456. 3, Steffi Graf, 2,276. 4, Helena Sukova, 2,057. 5, Gabriela Sabatini, 1,312. 6, Hana Mandlikova, 1,238. 7, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 1,118. 8, Pam Shriver, 1,100. 9, Manuela Maleeva, 1,012. 10, Kathy Rinaldi, 679.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA—Recalled Bill Latham, pitcher, from Toledo, International League.

National League

HOUSTON—Signed Ryan Bowen, pitcher.

NEW YORK—Announced that Mike Cubbage will manage St. Petersburg in the Florida Instructional League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

GREEN BAY—Signed Jeff Schuh, linebacker. Waived Miles Turpin, linebacker.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Mark Keel, tight end, and put him on the non-football injury list.

N.Y. GIANTS—Agreed to terms with Joe Morris, running back, on a four-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

MINNESOTA—Acquired Brian MacLellan, left wing, from the N.Y. Rangers in exchange for a fourth-round draft choice in 1987.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Pat Verbeek, right wing, and Joe Cirella, defenseman, to multi-year contracts.

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Norm Maciver, defenseman.

WASHINGTON—Signed Greg Adams, left wing, to a multiyear contract.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	23	73	19	66	o
Amsterdam	16	61	5	41	fr
Athens	28	82	18	64	fr
Barcelona	22	72	18	64	st
Belgrade	28	82	13	55	fr
Berlin	15	59	6	43	fr
Brussels	13	55	4	39	cl
Bucharest	30	86	9	48	fr
Budapest	24	75	12	54	cl
Copenhagen	15	59	4	39	fr
Costa Del Sol	25	77	19	66	fr
Dublin	15	59	5	41	cl
Edinburgh	15	59	4	39	cl
Florence	27	81	19	66	cl
Frankfurt	16	61	8	46	fr
Geneva	18	64	12	54	st
Helsinki	12	54	1	34	cl
Istanbul	26	79	18	64	cl
Las Palmas	26	79	21	70	fr
Lisbon	23	73	19	66	o
London	17	63	5	41	fr
Madrid	24	75	20	68	cl
Milan	18	64	17	63	st
Moscow	15	59	7	45	o
Munich	13	55	10	50	o
Nice	22	72	20	68	o
Oslo	14	57	3	38	o
Paris	18	64	9	48	fr
Prague	13	55	8	46	cl
Reykjavik	8	46	4	39	fr
Rome	27	81	19	66	fr
Stockholm	13	55	4	39	cl
Strasbourg	17	63	11	52	o
Venice	24	75	17	63	cl
Vienna	19	66	13	55	cl
Warsaw	15	59	6	44	cl
Zurich	16	61	11	52	o

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	29	84	16	61	cl
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	35	95	17	63	fr
Jerusalem	25	77	18	64	cl
Tel Aviv	30	86	21	70	fr

OCEANIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	10	50	8	46	cl
Sydney	16	61	14	57	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	27	81	24	75	r
Beijing	27	81	20	68	o
Hong Kong	31	88	27	81	fr
Manila	—	—	—	—	na
New Delhi	35	95	26	79	fr
Seoul	26	79	21	70	cl
Shanghai	34	93	25	77	o
Singapore	30	86	24	75	st
Taipei	34	93	26	79	o
Tokyo	26	79	23	73	sh

AFRICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	27	81	20	68	st
Cairo	33	91	22	72	fr
Cape Town	14	57	8	46	fr
Casablanca	24	75	18	64	o
Harare	27	81	15	59	fr
Lagos	25	77	23	73	o
Nairobi	28	82	13	55	fr
Tunis	32	90	21	70	fr

LATIN AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	28	82	21	70	fr
Caracas	26	79	19	66	r
Lima	23	73	17	63	fr
Mexico City	25	77	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	14	57	5	41	fr
Atlanta	29	84	17	63	fr
Boston	20	68	9	48	fr
Chicago	24	75	7	45	pc
Denver	29	84	14	57	pc
Detroit	21	70	6	43	pc
Honolulu	33	91	23	73	fr
Houston	30	86	21	70	pc
Los Angeles	24	75	17	63	cl
Miami	31	88	24	75	st
Minneapolis	20	68	10	50	cl
Montreal	15	59	4	39	fr
Nassau	34	93	24	75	fr
New York	24	75	12	54	fr
San Francisco	20	68	13	55	pc
Seattle	20	68	11	52	pc
Toronto	15	59	2	36	fr
Washington	24	75	13	55	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 14—7 (61—45). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 15—5 (59—41). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 24—18 (75—64). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24—15 (75—59). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 18—6 (64—43). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 26—17 (79—63). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 16—9 (61—48). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 30—24 (86—75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30—23 (86—73). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 27—20 (81—68). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 27—22 (81—72).

SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova: $150,000 to Foundation

NEW YORK (UPI) — Martina Navratilova, a day after winning the U.S. Open for the third time, donated $150,000 Monday to the Women's Sports Foundation to encourage and support the participation of women in sports. Along with the singles title, Navratilova won the women's doubles and was runner-up in mixed doubles at the Open, giving her $251,600 for the two weeks.

To help raise more funds, Navratilova announced that she will team with Billy Jean King, who established the foundation, in a televised doubles match April 5 against Chris Evert Lloyd and Pam Shriver.

Navratilova also suggested that other athletes contribute 1 percent of their annual earnings to the foundation's "Aspire Higher" campaign. During the news conference, four golfers of the LPGA Tour, Amy Alcott, Pat Bradley, Patty Sheehan and Hollis Stacy, telephoned Navratilova to pledge a donation. Shriver already had given a check for $1,000.

For the Record

Trevor Berbick will defend his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against undefeated Mike Tyson in a scheduled 12-round bout Nov. 22 in Las Vegas. *(UPI)*

Veteran center Gilbert Perreault, 35, will return from retirement to play for the Buffalo Sabres next season, the NHL team confirmed. *(AP)*

Jorge Velasquez, the fifth leading jockey in history, said he had reached agreement to ride for Buckram Oak Farm in France for an undetermined period. *(AP)*

Masters champion Jack Nicklaus will compete Oct. 2-5 in the World Match Play Championship in England, organizers said. *(AP)*

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OBSERVER

Rats in the Warehouse

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Despite what you hear, this is not a service economy. It is an insurance economy. Or haven't you noticed that no matter what your favorite shop claims to be selling nowadays, what it's really selling is insurance? For instance:

Man goes to buy a videocassette recorder. It would be the same if he wanted a television set, an automobile, a vacuum cleaner, you name it, they're going to sell him insurance on it, but this time what he wants is a VCR.

He goes to a discount store. Electronic machines are like mattresses. Always sold at a discount.

O.K., you've been to these discount stores. Heavy prison-type bars across the windows, right? Provided they have windows. Usually they don't, so inside is like being in a warehouse, except one whole wall is covered with hundreds of television sets.

Man wanders around hoping a salesman will notice him, because what does he know about VCRs?. He majored in Corneille, Racine and Moliere at Johns Hopkins, and needs a tubes-wires-and-buzzers expert to explain why four heads are better than two.

□

Remember high-pressure salesmen? You went in to buy a handkerchief and when those guys finished you came out wearing a chartreuse suit and lavender suspenders. High-pressure salesmen thrived back when Americans made fun of the Japanese as junk peddlers. Now we have the low-pressure salesman.

"What's the difference between a two-headed and a four-headed VCR?"

"One's got two heads and the other's got four."

"Why do some sets cost three times as much as others?"

"Because they're more expensive."

Man feels ashamed of himself for exposing the salesman's ignorance. What if the poor bird's boss is watching? He could get fired.

The best thing is to ease off on the tough questions. So pointing to the two cheapest machines in sight, the customer says, "Which is the better buy?"

"Depends which one you like."

Man picks one at random, offers a variety of credit cards and is instructed to report to the counter where the worst salesman in town suddenly shows his true colors.

"Naturally, you'll need the insurance."

"Absolutely not." Man's already got so many insurance policies on consumer goods that he had to rent warehouse space to store the file cabinets. He was attacked by a rat last time he went there looking for the insurance policy on his kitchen stove, which, as usual with insurance policies, didn't cover the problem.

VCR insurance salesmen don't easily discourage.

"So what's a little rat bite compared to knowing your VCR will be fully insured for months after its warranty expires?"

"No, no, no. No insurance."

"You mean to say you'd risk total loss of your investment in this VCR simply because you are too cheap to buy a little insurance?"

"Well, it's not that I'm cheap. But . . . you know . . . the rats . . . ."

"Friend, let me help you put the rat menace out of your mind once and forever. By purchasing an amazingly low-priced policy specifically tailored to the needs of those who suffer loss of income as well as pain and mental agony because of rat bites, as well as rooster peckings, muskrat nips and moose gorings — yes, friend, those innocent-looking moose antlers can do surprising amounts of damage . . ."

Man says, "You mean I can get all that written in as a rider on the VCR insurance for the incredibly low additional price of only $39 per quarter?"

□

But he remembers the last thing his family told him when they gathered to bid him goodbye. "Whatever you do," they'd said, "don't let them sell you any insurance."

Man picks up his uninsured VCR, says he's leaving, heads for the door. Salesman races ahead, throws himself to the floor, sobs aloud.

If he says you can't get out without stepping on him, don't be shy. Sissies don't last long in an insurance economy.

New York Times Service

Australian Comic Goes Global

By Lenore Nicklin

SYDNEY — With the release of his movie "Crocodile Dundee" in the United States this month and in Europe in December, Paul Hogan is about to become one of the best-known Australians in the world.

The 46-year-old television comic, who used to be a rigger on the Sydney Harbor Bridge and is known in Australia as "Hoges," is the lovable bronzed Aussie in the "Put another shrimp on the barbie" Australian tourism commercials; these resulted in such an increase in the number of U.S. visitors to Australia that a grateful government named him Australian of the year.

In England he is just as well-known for his Foster's Lager commercials. Last year Hogan said no to a $1 million-a-year television commercial for a car manufacturer. He is now too busy concentrating on his movie career; a sequel to "Crocodile Dundee," which has already broken every box-office record in Australia, is under way.

"Crocodile Dundee" is a good-natured, high-spirited comedy about a Queensland crocodile hunter, Mick "Crocodile" Dundee, played by Hogan, who becomes famous when he survives an attack by a big crocodile. An American journalist, played by the New York actress Linda Kozlowski, tracks him down and takes him back to America where he encounters dangerous species of a very different kind.

The distributors, Paramount Pictures, are spending $9 million — more than the film's budget — on promoting it, and "Crocodile Dundee" will open simultaneously in more than 900 theaters across the United States. Hogan will be promoting it in the United States on the talk-show circuit. "It will be no sweat," he said before leaving, "because just being an Australian is novelty enough."

Hogan and his manager and friend John Cornell are the two major investors in the film. Cornell produced the film and Hogan wrote most of the script. He had turned down 14 movie scripts before coming up with the idea of Mick Dundee. It is his first movie role and only his second straight

Paul Hogan: "Put another shrimp on the barbie."

acting role. Last year he played a soldier in a television mini-series, "The Anzacs."

Hogan first popped up on Australian television screens 15 years ago when, for a dare, he took part in a television talent hunt called New Faces. He was such a success that he was given a regular five-minute comedy spot on a nightly news program. Hogan would be picked up from the Sydney Harbor Bridge, where he was working as a rigger, driven to the studio, handed his script and, wearing football boots, shorts and a shirt with torn-out sleeves, would deliver his lines — a humorous slant on the day's news.

"The viewing audience responded to him immediately," recalled Cornell, who was then a producer on the news show. "After a few months, I suggested to him it was time to quit his job on the Sydney Harbor Bridge. 'Are you sure?' he said. It still amazes me that a man of his intelligence and ability could sit on a bridge for 10 years, but he says now he was practicing to be a guru."

Hogan and Cornell, as his manager, began making their own television shows. Hogan's laconic "ocker" (pronounced "AW-ker" and meaning Australian working man) humor won him a huge following, top ratings and numerous TV awards. He made a television commercial for Winfield cigarettes that was so successful that it was taken off the screens for fear it would encourage children to smoke.

He and his alter ego Hoges are two very different people. Hogan is serious, highly disciplined, a worrier, a thinker and always speaks of Hoges in the third person. "I tend to turn into Hoges after a few drinks," he said. Hoges is cheeky, fun-loving and irreverent.

Last May, while bench-pressing 200 pounds (91 kilograms) at a Sydney gym, Hogan suffered a mild cerebral hemorrhage and even Parliament inquired into his condition. It was front-page news and the prime minister was one of 4,000 people to send get-well messages. Hogan's wife, Noelene, and their five children were the only visitors allowed. Flowers piled up at the hospital and children sent in crocodiles made from silver milk bottle tops. Hogan was allowed to leave the hospital after two weeks.

"A mild cerebral hemorrhage is only mild in that it doesn't leave you crippled or dead," he said. "When it happened, it was as if an eagle came down and dug its claws into the back of my head. All you can do is throw up and pass out a lot. I remember thinking, 'The timing is ridiculous.' I was sitting back counting the money from the most successful film ever released in Australia. I was as fit and healthy and happy as at any stage of my life. I thought it would be a pity to go at that stage. And Hoges certainly didn't want to go."

At a post-hospital press conference, Cornell introduced him: "Paul Hogan — by special arrangement with God." Hogan appeared to suffer no Woody Allen-style trauma about the hereafter. "But I lost my faith a bit," he confessed. "I reckon God must have nodded off for a bit."

A few changes have been made to the American soundtrack for "Crocodile Dundee." When Mick Dundee first sees New York, he says, "Stone the bloody crows" (an Australian expression equivalent to gosh, dang or gee whiz) and the Paramount people searched the screen for any sign of crows. The stoned crows were deleted. Hogan also wanted the sound of a punch changed. The punch is thrown in an outback Australian pub early in the movie. "There's too much bone in it," said Hogan. "It's the sound of a punch hitting the head and not the body."

Hogan knows about these things. Before he was a rigger on the Sydney Harbor Bridge he worked as a swimming pool attendant, a laborer and a union organizer and was known to be handy with his fists. He once had a job working for an illegal bookmaker who operated out of a makeshift gym. When the cops raided the place, Hogan's job was to climb into the ring with a fellow "employee" and start trading punches.

Lenore Nicklin is a journalist at the weekly Australian news magazine The Bulletin.

PEOPLE

Pushbutton Mishap

It was one of those "What does this button do?" cases, and it ended with a damaged jumbo jet and 400 passengers stranded overnight. The incident — estimated to cost $750,000 in damages — was caused by an 8-year-old boy who tampered with the boarding ramp linking the plane to the terminal, according to **Philip Carney**, spokesman for Northwest Orient Airlines. The boy, whose identity was withheld, was disembarking with his father on a stopover at Shannon International Airport in Ireland en route from Prestwick, Scotland, to New York when he touched the controls of the boarding ramp, Carney said. The ramp moved up abruptly, smashing into the exit doorway of the Boeing 747, he said. No one was injured, but three engineers were flown from the United States to repair the door, and the passengers were sent to hotels before continuing their journey Monday on different flights, Carney said.

□

Barbra Streisand says her fear of nuclear war is now greater than her fear of singing, which is why she gave her first concert in six years over the weekend at her Malibu, California, ranch for an audience of her Hollywood peers. More than 500 guests paid $2,500 each to hear Streisand belt out 12 of her most popular songs, as she raised $1.5 million for six Democratic candidates for the U. S. Senate. "I felt it was time to take responsibility for the world in which I live," Streisand said. But she added, "I've spent more than a few sleepless nights wondering what I could do that would be worth $5,000 a couple. I figured it out that I was going to sing 3,924 notes. That comes to a little over a dollar a note." No one complained, though.

□

Frank Sinatra will appear Wednesday at the Chicago Theater, 40 years after he last played there, marking the reopening of the 65-year-old movie palace for live performances. To mark completion of the $3.5-million renovation, Mayor Harold Washington flipped the switch Sunday on the theater's 12,000-bulb marquee. The building was nearly demolished four years ago. The marquee bore only the words, "Thank You," in honor of those who helped during the 10-month rehabilitation. In addition to Sinatra, entertainers such as **Bill Cosby**, **Liza Minnelli** and **Dionne Warwick** have been booked. The center also will feature shows, touring orchestras and nostalgia films reminiscent of its 1930s heyday. Another attraction is the theater's huge Wurlitzer organ, whose pipes were preserved as part of the renovation project. The 3,800-seat theater opened Oct. 26, 1921, as one of the most opulent movie palaces in the United States, but in recent years it had fallen into disrepair. The Chicago Theater Restoration Associates came to the rescue and bought the theater late last year for $11.5 million.

□

An old-age pensioner angry over **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher**'s economic policies sent her a check for 65 pence (about 97 cents). Now **Eileen Little**, 71, is even angrier, because the check has been cashed. Little, who lives in Dagenham, said she was so angry that the government boosted pensions by only 65 pence a week that she sent prime minister a check for that amount, telling her to use the money to pay property taxes on the $675,000 home the prime minister recently purchased in London. She said she received a brief acknowledgment, followed by a long explanation of pension policy. "I was really incensed," she said after learning from her bank statement the check had been cashed. "I think she did it with her tongue in her cheek because I told her to put the 65 pence toward her rates." Thatcher's office said such checks were usually donated to charity.

□

Queen Sofia of Spain attended the first night in London of a production of "The House of Bernarda Alba," a play by the Spanish writer Federico García Lorca, who was killed 50 years ago at the outset of the country's civil war. **Nuria Espert**, the Spanish actress and director, directed the production, which brought together two leading women of the British stage — **Glenda Jackson** in the title role of a tyrannical mother, and **Joan Plowright** as her long suffering confidante. It was García Lorca's last play, written in 1936 and subtitled "A Tragedy of the Women of the Spanish Villages." He was killed by Nationalist anti-government rebels in the night of Aug. 19-20, 1936.

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